CULTI VATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor. WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

ce over No. 29 State Street. Entrance in Congress Square.

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ON CULTIVATOR.

sday Mornings, by Otis Brewer State St., entrance in Congress Square.

0 in advance.—If payment is delayed (at which time all subscriptions $2 50 will be charged.

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ers and papers (POSTAGE PAID) must to Otis Brewer, Proprietor of the oston, Mass.

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ultural Department.

n Work for July.

s now to the scythe, the fork, ke; and, to vary the scene a lit- e the close of the month the its substitute, the cradle, may ef to the man who cannot han- he adroitly.

ng mower should be taught how his scythe when he is first ini- the exercise. Bad habits now will be eradicated with much There is an astonishing dif- etween mowers in regard to ex- and ease of performance—one lay two acres of grass in a fore- out an extra effort, while anoth- early break his back and run at re over a single acre. Good mowing are far more important ny work performed on the farm, young mower should never be waste his strength with a poor

nnot cut our whole crop of grass cise time we should choose and herefore inclined to commence little prior to the right time lest fields should stand too long un- hen the growth of clover is rank e to make an attack upon it as alf the heads have appeared in and in this case we never find ulty in persuading our cattle or s to eat up all the stems—pro- ays we take the proper measures the hay. One very important he curing is to admit the rays of most freely, and these will do no the fore part of the month though e in droves for two days in suc- We have seen enough attempts clover hay without the aid of the arn our readers against imitating

eaves of clover are apt to fall off dance when the hay is stirred in after it is partially cured. It is refore to stir it but little at that en there is no necessity for it.— ut clover may lie in the swarth the first night, and it is a good to turn it green side up on the mowing after the dew has com- falling. On the second fair day er may be carted and if doubts ertained of its being sufficiently should not be stowed away close, ck of salt to a ton will favor the materially.

of all kinds is richer when cured being exposed to dews after it is y dried—when we make the best refore we are careful to rake and up in good season all which was the forenoon, but on large farms ot always afford to bestow the la- cocking the hay and opening it n the next day—we therefore leave winrow through the first night he weather promises to be fair. ery little stirring the next day will the barn. Hay made in this way mmand as high a price as any we cannot pretend it is quite so s that which has been less exposed dew.

a fine thing to have enough barn o as not to be obliged to pack away y too closely at first—after a few may be packed more closely. By of sufficient room we may often y which has not been out so long hour or two as it should be when it e packed down close—we never our hay to be trod down hard there- hen we have any doubts of its being thoroughly cured—this precaution together with the sprinkling on of a little salt will often save us many hours of labor—it saves us the risk of exposing our hay for another day when it has become nearly dry.

The carting of the hay should generally be the first business of the afternoon.—There is a great difference between hay carted at two or three o'clock and that which is carted at sunset — besides it is much more important to protect from showers the hay which is cured than that which is only partially cured. If any portion of the hay must take a shower or a night's dew it should be that which is only partially dry.

It is in some papers recommended by those who cannot bear the mid day sun, to mow the grass early in the day, rest two or three hours in the middle of it, then gather and cart it when the sun has lost his greatest power. Such recommendations will answer better for any other business than hay making. It is all important that the hours from ten to five be well improved, and no successful hay maker ever permits his men to lie idle at this season. A *light* dinner should be taken and as soon as this is over the rakes and forks must be mustered before any soul becomes drowsy. A light dinner favors a good appetite for the afternoon lunch, which need not be taken till five; but in case of a shower the lunch may be eaten sooner and without the loss of any valuable time. When all hands are distant from the barn the cart partially loaded will afford good shelter provided the man on the cart took care to pike his load in the form of a stack to shed off the rain.

Farmers have different *tastes* and all will not be governed "by the books" in regard to to the drink most proper for the hay maker. If some prefer water let them have it. There are different kinds of beer which are wholesome. Cider is good when used with prudence, and a little of it in a cup of molasses and water is capital. Many elderly people are accustomed to ardent spirit, and it is not becoming in young people to dictate to old ones in regard to diet; but as there is no nutriment in ardent spirit, and as it causes more evils than any wicked invention since Adam's fall, young people should never be encouraged to adopt a habit of using it. It is a dangerous habit and no reasonable man can advocate the adoption of it.—Let other palatable drinks be substituted.

Flat Turnips among Corn.

We often obtain a good harvest of flat turnips by scattering a little seed between the corn hills immediately after the last dressing. When the ground is moist the seed may be sown on the surface and it will need no covering in common seasons — if the following weather proves dry the turnip fly will sometimes destroy the whole in a day or two after it has vegetated. The remedy for this is to sow more seed as soon as it rains again; and a hand rake may be used to make the surface light and to bury the seed. In some districts the fly is so troublesome that repeated sowing is often necessary. The seed may be sown at any time in this month.

The Witch Grass.

Capt. J. Kingsbury of Foxborough has one field in which this grass has taken root and spread in all directions. He finds it troublesome in his garden and among his tilled crops, but in his hay fields he wishes to encourage its growth. Last September he ploughed this field, harrowed and rolled it; soon after the witch grass came up bottom end first, through the sod and looked as if the whole field had been sown with rye. He has sown no seed but he intends to mow the grass, and he says it promises him a very fair harvest this season. Capt. K. says his cattle are fond of it and he does not know why it is not as good as other hay.

Eggs in Cincinnati sell for 4 cents per dozen. Ohio must have remarkably industrious hens. [Richmond Star.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ATTLEBOROUGH, June 21st, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Dear Sir—I have got into a situation which I know not how to get out of exactly, and now ask you to help me. In the spring of 1840, I ploughed in 30 cart loads of good manure on one and a half acres of land; and planted it to corn at the same time, putting twenty cart loads in the hill, and agreeably to my expectations had a good piece of corn, and besides left the land in good heart for a hay crop. This spring (1841) I bought three bushels of handsome barley, ½ bushel of herds grass, and ½ bushel of fine top, and sowed it on the same ground the 29th of May, with sanguine expectations; it has come up and looks well indeed, but the rub of the story is to be told, there is much *wild turnip* come up with it, and a more unwelcome visitor could not enter my premises, my farm is free from this foul seed and how shall I exterminate it from this piece of land? Some of my neighbors say plough in barley, turnip and all, and lose my crop this year, but this is quite a sacrifice; others say wait till it is in blow so that I can see it and then pull it out, but this will tangle my barley. Please inform me through the columns of your paper what I shall do; if I should root up the turnip when in blow, would the small roots which would break from the main root have the power of coming up; please to comment at large.

Yours, D. PARMENTER.

Please pardon my inquisitiveness, and I will proceed to another subject.

Last November, I carted 90 cart loads of manure on to an acre of land, and laid it in heaps; this spring I ploughed it in and marked out my ground for planting, at the distance of 3½ feet by 2½, took pains to send to Boston and procure the Brown corn so called, a native of New Hampshire. I then put 15 cart loads into the hills, and put in 13 kernels of corn to the hill. I have kept the surface pretty level and now ask you whether I had on the whole better sow it to grass seed in June or the 1st September. I am anxious to make the first rate of mowing of it.—Please to give your opinion concerning orchard grass; is it as valuable, nutritive productive, and saleable in market as other kinds; also the quantity necessary to be sowed to the acre.

D. PARMENTER.

P. S. I am more used to handling a hoe than a pen; please excuse me, sir.

We have never been much troubled with the wild turnip though we notice some fields in which it seems to exclude all profitable productions. If our Attleboro' correspondent's principal object is grass he will be no great loser by turning in his barley and his turnips together as some of his neighbors have advised him. If he should take this course he may rear and plough in another green crop still before the right time comes for seeding to grass and then his land will be in complete order for seeding down. Buckwheat is a summer grain and is more sure at this season than any other kind, and in six weeks it is in full blossom and fit to be buried by the plough. Should he choose this course his buckwheat will be likely to overshadow his wild turnips and kill what the plough leaves; then by the first of September the wheat may be buried and the grass seed sown to advantage.

But if his land is now rich and his grass seed has come up well he can mow off his barley *for fodder* before the wild turnip goes to seed, and his harvest may be nearly as valuable as a grain harvest.—Or if he chooses he may cut his barley for fodder and then plough and sow buckwheat for a green crop to be ploughed in by the first of September. He need not be in fear of his wild turnip when his land is well seeded down to grass.

In regard to the plan suggested of pulling up the wild turnip we should not think it advisable where that plant prevails to any extent; as he need not fear its seeding in well prepared grass land he would do better to plough or to mow it than to attempt to pull it up. The stems are so brittle that the bottoms will not always come up with them and the smaller shoots may be as troublesome at harvest time as if nothing had been attempted.

Mr. Parmenter can seed down his corn field at the last hoeing and if his land is a light sandy loam he will find no better time for sowing his seed. The corn at that season will over shadow the young grass, and clover may be sown with his herds grass and red top and all will take root and be more likely to summer and winter well than grass seed sown in the spring. But as his principal object in this field is grass and "to make first rate mowing of it," why did he put his manure in heaps in the hills? He had an abundance it seems and it should have all been spread on, both to save labor and to increase the weight of his corn, — then his field would have been better fitted for grass — the first object of an Attleboro' farmer — than it can possibly be with heaps in the hills. A very few farmers have practised sowing their grass seed at hilling time, or rather at the last time of hoeing; but where the earth has not been drawn up in hills we think this a very good time to sow the seed on light lands where it is very liable to be summer killed when sown with grain in the spring.

We have tried this method on a field of three acres and for three years past have cut a good swarth. In regard to the kinds of grass seed to be sown we can probably do no better at present than to make use of the herds grass, the red top and the red clover for mowing lands.—Clover makes excellent hay to be used at home and we may as well stock down with clover as not for the first cutting, for when our land is rich we shall have it from seeds in the manure the first summer, and it is better to sow seed and have a full harvest of clover than to suffer a few stalks to cover the field and exclude other grasses. In the second year the herds grass and red top will make their appearance and the red clover top roots will rot and help enrich the soil.

As to orchard grass we have made but little trial of it and have not succeeded to our wish. The expense of seed is one objection to it, and then it grows in clusters or hassocks and does not form so good a bottom for the scythe and rake as do our other grasses. In the market no hay will bring so much as the herds grass. This is better known than most kinds of hay and it has a good reputation long established. It also agrees better with our careless habits than grasses which must be cut a critical time. And though herds grass and red top are better when cut at the right time they seem to suffer but little when we neglect them for several days after that. Orchard grass is highly recommended in some of the books, and it is thought to grow better under trees than herds grass; but the popularity of the red clover, the herds grass, and the red top have nearly swept the board in Massachusetts, and we think them deservedly popular. [ED.

Cabbage Plants.

These are usually transplanted from the seed beds and set in rows two or three feet apart. They want much attention while they are growing and the best gardeners place good wood ashes about the plants on the surface of the soil.—This article or something of this kind is absolutely necessary in all gardens where the cabbage worm inhabits. These worms are white and they collect in great numbers among the roots causing what is called *stump foot* in the plant. Frequent hoeing is the next best help to the young plant. Never fear to stir the ground well.

Salt vs. Worms.

A friend who raises many vegetables for this market tells us he always strows salt over his grounds to destroy the worms. Cabbages are always liable to be destroyed by them and if half a spoonful of cheap salt should be placed near each cabbage plant it would prove a terror to these evil doers.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS. We see it stated in a country paper, that there are now about 1200 newspapers established in the United States, from which are issued, at moderate calculation, 100,000,000 sheets annually, which if in one continuous sheet, would reach four times from pole to pole; and if embodied in a book form, would be equal to issuing six volumes as large as the Bible every minute in the year.

Essex Agricultural Society.

Through the politeness of the Secretary, J. W. Proctor, Esq., we have received the following list of premiums, offered for their next exhibition on the 29th of September next:—

Management of Farms. For the best cultivated farm of not less than fifty acres, exclusive of woodland, regard being had to particular improvements within a few years past, the quantity of produce, the manure and expense of cultivation, with a statement in writing of all facts in relation to the same; 1st premium thirty dollars; 2d premium fifteen dollars.

Notice of intention to claim these premiums, must be given to the Secretary, on or before the 30th of June, the present year.

Dairy. For the best produce of butter on any farm within the county of Essex, from the first of June to the 9th of July, inclusive, in the present year, a sample, not less than twenty-five pounds to be exhibited, with a particular statement of the number of cows, quantity, method of making and preserving the same, &c.; 1st premium eight dollars; 2d premium six dollars; 3d premium four dollars.

For the best produce of butter on any farm within the county of Essex, in the four months next following the 20th of May, the present year, a sample of not less than twenty-five pounds to be exhibited—*quality* as well as *quantity* to be taken into view; with a full account of the manner of feeding the cows, and the general management of the milk and butter; 1st premium ten dollars; 2d premium eight dollars; 3d premium six dollars.

For the best produce of new milk cheese, in proportion to the number of cows producing it, on any farm within the county of Essex, in the months of July, August and September, in the present year, a sample of not less than fifty pounds, to be exhibited, with a statement of the method of making and preserving the same; 1st premium ten dollars; 2d premium eight dollars.

It will be seen that these premiums are offered for the best produce on the farms, and not simply for the best specimen exhibited.—Claimants will therefore be required to be particular in keeping an account, and preparing a statement of the entire produce within the times mentioned.

Turning in of Crops as a Manure. For the most satisfactory experiment of turning in crops as a manure, either *green* or *dry*, on not less than one acre of land, a detailed account of the whole process to be given in writing; 1st premium twenty dollars; 2d premium ten dollars.

Forest Trees. For the best plantation of either of the following species of forest, trees, —white oak, yellow oak, locust, birch, white ash, maple or walnut, in the third year of their growth, and not less than one thousand trees, thirty dollars.

For the best do. do. do. not less than six hundred trees, fifteen dollars.

For the best do. do. do. not less than four hundred trees, ten dollars.

Note. For an explanation of these premiums, see remarks in the last and former years.

Cultivation of Mulberry Trees, Silk, &c. For the best plantation of mulberry trees, for which no premium has been awarded, at least one hundred, of three years growth or more, the same being in a thriving condition, fifteen dollars; second best, ten dollars; third best, five dollars.

For the best nursery of mulberry trees, at least five hundred, not exceeding two years growth, ten dollars; second best, five dollars.

For the best conducted experiment in the production of silk, the result to be shown in the exhibition of the article, the same to be exhibited either in cocoons, reeled or manufactured, with a statement in writing of the facts relating thereto, ten dollars; second best, five dollars.

Irrigation. For the most satisfactory experiment for increasing the crops, upon not less than one acre of land, by irrigation, with a detailed account of the manner, expense, and benefits produced, twelve dollars; second best ten dollars.

Improving wet Meadow or Swamp Lands.—For the best conducted experiment in reclaiming wet meadow or swamp lands, on not less than one acre, the course of management and the produce, &c., for a period of two years, at least, to be detailed, with a statement of all incidental expense, twenty dollars; second best, ten dollars.

Ploughing. Double Teams.—For the best performance in ploughing, at least one sixth of an acre, *seven* inches deep, twelve dollars; second, ten dollars; third, eight dollars; fourth, six dollars.

Single Teams.—For the best performance in ploughing, at least one sixth of an acre, *five* inches deep, ten dollars; second, eight dollars; third, six dollars; fourth, four dollars.

Horse Teams.—For the best performance in ploughing with horses, eight dollars; the second six dollars.

For the best plough, character of the work done by it, easiness of draught, workmanship, and cost of implement being taken into consideration, ten dollars.

Note. Particular regard will be had in awarding these premiums, to the character of the plough used. The power necessary to be applied in their use will be tested; and those which work best, with least power, will be preferred. The competitors for these premiums, must be the owners of the team; and the same must be entered in the name of the owner.—Those who intend to be competitors, must give notice to the Secretary, or his Agent, on or before the Monday next previous to the exhibition, at the expense of the Society.

Improvement of Agricultural Implements.—To the person who shall exhibit at the show any new or improved agricultural implement, the invention being his own, which shall in the opinion of the trustees merit a reward, a premium shall be given, not exceeding ten dollars.

In all cases proof must be given of the work done by the implement before it is exhibited, and of its having been used and approved by some practical farmer.

Comparative value of Crops as food for Cattle. For the most satisfactory experiment upon a stock of cattle, not less than four in number, in ascertaining the relative value of the different kinds of fodder used, with a statement in detail of the quantity and value of the same, as compared with English hay, the experiment to be made in the three months, 1st premium, twenty dollars; 2d premium fifteen dollars; 3d premium ten dollars.

These premiums are offered to be paid, whenever a meritorious claim is presented; and will be continued until awarded.

Experiments on Manures. For an exact and satisfactory experiment in the application of poudrette, urate, bone-manure, ashes, salt-petre, barilla, marl or gypsum with a view to test their specific or comparative advantages with each other, or any other manure, 1st premium twenty dollars; 2d premium, ten dollars.

For the largest quantity of valuable compost manure collected and brought into condition for use, on any farm within the county, the materials and ability of the claimant being taken into consideration, a statement in detail to be given, 1st premium, thirty dollars; 2d premium twenty dollars; 3d premium, ten dollars.

Fattening Cattle and Swine. For the most satisfactory experiment in feeding cattle or swine, with a statement in detail of the process and the results, 1st premium, fifteen dollars; 2d premium, ten dollars.

Cultivation of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley and Indian Corn. For the best conducted experiment of Wheat, on not less than one acre of land, ten dollars.

For the best conducted experiment of Rye, on not less than one acre of land, ten dollars

For the best conducted experiment of Oats, on not less than one acre of land, ten dollars.

For the best conducted experiment of Barley, on not less than one acre of land, ten dollars.

For the best conducted experiment of Indian Corn, on not less than one acre of land, ten dollars.

The claimant will be required to give a statement of the previous condition of the land, the comparative value of the land, the value of labour and manure applied, the produce, the manner of preparing the ground, the seed used, the harvesting, &c., including all the details in relation to the crops, the same to be forwarded to the Secretary previous to the 1st of December.

Animals.

For the best ox, fatted within the county, regard being had to the manner of tending, and the expense thereof, fifteen dollars; for the second do. ten dollars; for the third do. five dollars.

For the best bull, not less than one year old, on satisfactory assurance being given that he shall be kept for use in the country, at least nine months from the day of exhibition, ten dollars; for the second best, five dollars.

For the best milch cow, not less than three nor more than ten years old, with satisfactory evidence as to the quantity and quality of her milk, and the manner in which she has been fed, ten dollars; for the second do. seven dollars; for the third do. five dollars.

For the best heifer, that has been in milk three months or more, with satisfactory evidence as to the quantity and quality of her milk, seven dollars; for the second do. five dollars; for the best pair of working oxen, taking into view their size, power and training, ten dollars; for the second do. seven dollars; for the third do. five dollars; for the best pair of 3 year old steers do. seven dollars; for second do. five dollars; for the best pair of 2 year old steers, do., six dollars; for the second do. four dollars; for the best pair of yearling steers, do four dollars; for the second do. two dollars; for the best boar five dollars; for the second do. two dollars; for the best breeding sow, five dollars; for the second do. three dollars.

For the best litter of weaned pigs, not less than *four*, from 2 to 6 months old, six dollars; for the second do. three dollars.

Note. In testing the power of working cattle five years old, or more, the load is not to exceed two tons; under five years old, it is to be one ton.

Fruits and Flowers. A convenient room will be provided for the exhibition of fruits and flowers, and a committee will be appointed to examine and report on such as may be presented. Whoever may present, is requested to furnish a minute in writing, of the name of the owner, and description of the article presented. The committee will be instructed to recommend such gratuities as the articles may seem to merit, not exceeding in amount the sum of thirty dollars.

Live Fences. For the best cultivated hedge or live fence of any kind, of not less than five years growth from the seed, and at least twenty rods in length, well trimmed and filled, 1st premium twenty dollars; second premium ten dollars.

J. W. PROCTOR, Secretary.

January, 1841.

In addition to the above premium offered by the County Society, the State Society will distribute at this exhibition ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in premiums similar to those published in our last paper offered to the Plymouth County Society; to which our Essex friends are referred.

Great Drought in New York.

All accounts from the interior of New York agree as representing the drought as very severe throughout the whole Western portion of the State, to such an extent, as seriously and injuriously to affect the crops.

In consequence of these gloomy indications, flour, corn and other grain, have experienced a very rapid rise. At Syracuse on Tuesday, flour was from $5 to $5 25 per bbl. Wheat $1, Corn 50 cents, and other grain in proportion, being a rise of 20 per cent within a week.

PHENOMENON. Yesterday our city was visited by thick swarms of small flies, that hovered about the roofs and corners of our buildings, and presented the appearance of dense and black clouds of smoke arising out from the chimneys or the roofs. The flew so low as to cover the passer by, and their hum was like the distant soar of a waterfall. [Chicago American

TURNIP FLY. A correspondent of the New Genesee Farmer communicates the following remedy. Soak the seed 24 to 40 hours in *tanner's oil*, and then roll it in plaster to facilitate the sowing. The leaves of the young plant are impregnated with the odor of the oil, and the flies will not eat them.

It has been ascertained, that individuals laboring under consumption, have been restored to health by continuing, for a considerable time, to inhale the air of a place where cows were constantly kept. Dairy women are proverbially healthy.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1841.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

Animal Magnetism.

This *Science* is now engaging the attention of many of the "Children of a large growth" in this city. Some of our distant readers may not have heard of the important discoveries and improvements which have been made within a few years in this branch of knowledge. Molly Pitcher herself with all her wonder working powers would have been astonished had she lived in this era of light and of sympathetic communion. The most strenuous advocates of a community of goods must *rejoice* to see this day when the community of mind is making such progress—when the minutest conceptions of one person are readily *transferred* to another without the aid of any such vulgar and old fashioned means as seeing, hearing, feeling, &c.,—when you have only *to will* that another person shall will as you will, and shall behold all which your own imagination conceives.

For the perfectibility of this *science* there seems to be lacking one link only, and that is more than can be said of some modern wonders of the age. One step more, friends, and it will all be as plain as the multiplication table itself. When only one more theorem is well established this wonder of wonders will prove as far superior to steam power as that now is to a hand bellows.

Fortune tellers in former days reasoned pretty fairly and logically. They began with well established premises and came to the most satisfactory conclusions. They argued that as pretty clever historians would, nine times in ten, declare what had already come to pass, they felt confident that by going one step farther they themselves could as often tell what was to come—that it only required a little extension in the same direct line to unfold the secrets of the morrow as clearly as the events of yesterday. That as destiny requires all creation to move in certain order you have only to ascertain the *direction* to enable you to pursue the track of truth—that the old barrier between fact and fancy was of so slight a texture that the progeny of the one must often break into the fold of the other, and that from their similarity there could be little doubt that one was in fact the other's parent.

How easy then, argued they, to break down or to look through this little partition which hides future events from the common eye! It requires courage only, in the operator, and if he has a sufficient quantity of this, which some people are mad enough to denominate imposture, he will be able to satisfy a large portion of charitable observers that there is not, after all, such an infinite distance between past and future as to be worth contending for, and that those who are but little ahead of their fellow beings, have probably had a peep into the grand arcana which all people will be enabled to view as soon as they are a little farther advanced.—"Coming events cast their shadows before," and as it is admitted all cannot see alike, who can say with perfect confidence that his neighbor has not actually looked into futurity? Who can say how these shadows may appear in the mind's eye of his neighbor?

Now is it more unreasonable to assert that one person can do the office of *willing* for another,—that one can look directly into another's mind, than to insist that one may look into futurity though it may seem to another dark and incomprehensible? Are we certain we know the whole extent of *sympathetic* affections? We learn that a certain professor in this city can put a person to sleep—put her into a *magnetic state*, by merely looking at her. We hear that some of the clergy are inclined to give credit to the fact from what they have witnessed in congregations assembled to hear them preach. If clergymen from the pulpit have sufficient power to *talk* people to sleep, can it be strange that doctors should have power to *look* them to sleep? In each case it is supposed there must be an invisible sympathetic power communicated from one to the other, and that as congregations are known to be affected just in proportion to the drowsiness of the discourse, or in other words, the soporific power of the speaker; so the patient in Animal Magnetism must be supposed to resign a portion of her natural faculties in proportion as the operating doctor abandons his mind to the vagaries of his mysterious art.

There exists another analogy between the cases of the preacher and the magnetizer;—the patients of both must be *predisposed* to be put to sleep; otherwise you may as well attempt to lull the faculties of the usurer while you are explaining the value of the securities you offer him. And it is now admitted, *as we have heard*, that if the patient resolves to retain and to keep in exercise all the powers which his creator gave him, it is not in the power of any operator to think for him, or to make him imagine himself to be where he is not. Here is found the great obstacle to advancement in this mystery. Here is an unexpected trouble, and till a remedy can be discovered the whole science must prove useless.

We were prepared to hope that in future no ill designs would be conceived; and that by procuring a few benevolent magnetizers to direct the will of the mass of mankind wars would cease; jails would be converted to factories; judges, and lawyers, and clerks to ploughmen, spinners and merchants; and that a world of trouble and of cost would be saved. And may we not still hope, since we have seen such wonderful effects of sympathy between people disposed to sympathize, that ere long we may be able to induce the most refractory spirits to sympathize with those of an opposite nature? If we cannot advance so far as to operate on the unwilling it will signify nothing; and we must still continue to suffer the lawyer, the judge, and the hangman to continue in their vocations; and when coaxing will not answer the purposes of society driving must be resorted to as in times past.

Latest from Washington.

On Tuesday the Senate was occupied in the discussion of Mr. Clay's FISCAL bill, several amendments have been proposed.

The House spent the same day on the distribution bill. Mr Clifford of Maine argued at length against distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States. He stated that the whole would be wanted for revenue, and that the proposed plan of supplying the Treasury by duties on articles of luxury, such as wines and silks, would not make up the deficiency. He thought a duty of 20 per cent. on these two articles would produce less than two millions of revenue.

Twenty per cent. duty on twenty millions of silk alone would yield four millions of revenue.

Hunt's Magazine.

The July number of the Merchant's Magazine is received. Its principal articles are, The Mississippi Scheme, by F. Wharton, Esq.; The Theory of Banking, by a merchant of Boston; The progress of American Commerce, by James H. Lanman of New York; Maryland and its resources, by W. G. Lyford, Esq.; Free Trade, by S. G. Arnold, Esq., New York; Question of Average, by Hon. Willard Phillips; The law of Contracts in Missouri, &c.

One article in this number gives the number of live stock in the state of New York, viz., horses and mules, 476,115; neat cattle, 2,202,438; sheep, 5,381,225; swine, 1,916,953; estimated value of poultry, 2,373,029.

Rain and Hail Storm.

On Wednesday last we had two or three dashing showers of rain and one of hail. The first shower of rain fell about the hour of four in the afternoon, and was as copious as any man could desire. At a little past six a shower of uncommonly large hail fell and whitened the streets. The ice man had no farther business as every consumer could help himself from the gutters. Many of these hail stones were of the size of large walnuts. At Attleboro', 30 miles south of us, there was no appearance of clouds at 4, P. M.

Steamer President.

It is now suspected that this unfortunate vessel was burnt. Capt. Sawyer who has just arrived at Philadelphia from the West Indies discovered, off Cape Hatteras, the hull of a large steamer which had been burnt to the water's edge. He sailed close by and examined it, but he could not find a name or other marks to distinguish it from other steamers.

The Barque Olive Burnt.

From New York yesterday we learned that this vessel which had just arrived and was at quarantine, off Staten Island, was entirely consumed. The fire caught in her cargo of cotton, and the flames were so active that the crew were glad to escape in the revenue cutter, with nothing but the clothes on their backs.

Merry's Museum.

The July number of this amusing publication is received. Bradbury & Soden, 10, School st., will supply each little master and miss who may apply with a handsome copy.

Terrible Hail Storm.

The hail storm which visited us on Wednesday, was much more severe in other places. In Wenham, the Salem Register informs us, great damage was done to vegetation. A great quantity of hail fell, which lay in drifts after the storm was over. Some of the hail stones were an inch and a half in diameter. The wind was extremely violent, and many barns were blown down. Large trees of all descriptions were torn up by the roots and the storm is represented as the most destructive that has been experienced in that quarter for many years. In one house 225 panes of glass were broken—and in five of the windows not a pane was left. Many houses in Wenham and vicinity suffered in the same manner. During the shower a house in Dedham was struck by lightning, but no person was injured; and the Unitarian Meeting House in Medford was also struck, and slightly damaged.

The storm was most severe in the western part of Wenham, Hamilton, Upper Beverly and North Danvers. Not less than 40 or 50 barns are already known to have been destroyed; and the damage to dwelling houses, by the breaking of glass, loss of chimneys, &c. is very great. In Wenham, Rev. Mr. Mansfield's meeting house was injured considerably, the windows in three sides of it having been entirely demolished.—A very large elm was torn up by the roots and thrown across the road, so as to obstruct the travel. The course of the tornado is marked by the destruction of corn and other vegetation, uprooting of trees, &c. A Mr. Gifford, who was in a barn on Darnell's farm in Topsfield, which was blown down, was much injured, and at first his life was despaired of, but he was much better yesterday morning. On Burley's farm, in Upper Beverly, a barn, one of the strongest built in the state, was completely destroyed. Another barn, belonging to a Mr. Brown, which had been completed but a day or two, was destroyed, and a horse worth $150 was killed. The damage done to the crops in that region is very great. At Ipswich there was a very heavy shower, but the wind was not violent, and there was no hail. There was a large number of boats in the harbor at Salem, but all escaped uninjured. Of a large lot of hay on one of the islands, just ready for storage, not a spear is left.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE FROM THE BOSTON JAIL. A young man named Ferguson, confined in the jail in Leverett street, on a charge of burglary, made his escape on Monday night, in a manner truly astonishing.

His cell was in the Western jail, at a great distance from any other prisoner. By breaking his iron pans into strips, he formed a key, or instrument, with which (running his arm through the space under the door) he opened a large padlock on the *outside* of the cell, and, unbarring the door, effected an entrance into the arch.

From the arch he passed to the staircase, and thence into the upper story, where he forced his way through a small *scuttle* and a *narrow chimney*, to the roof of the building, which is very steep and slippery, being slated. How he reached the eaves of the building, is a mystery. He passed from thence to the ground, (the building being three stories high) by tearing his blanket into strips, and lowering himself down.

The means by which he passed the wall of the jail yard, do not appear. The escape was not discovered till morning, and no traces of the prisoner have yet been discovered.

In the Municipal Court, Wednesday, Wm Seal, alias Thompson, was arraigned on three indictments. He pleaded guilty to the robbery of Messrs Gilbert & Sons, and of Davis, Palmer & Co., and not guilty of robbing the house of Mr. S. C. Andrews, in Church street. He will be brought up again on Thursday next—probably for sentence or trial.

SUICIDE. We learn from the Lowell Courier that a man named Charles Brown, of that city, recently overseer of the color room on the Merrimac corporation, committed suicide, a few days since, by hanging himself, in Tyler's wood's in Chelmsford. He had been intemperate.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

JUNE 25. In the House, after the reference of a few memorials, Mr. Adams, on leave, reported a joint resolution from the select committee appointed on the correspondence relative to the removal of the remains of the late President. The resolution provides that the body shall be removed on to-morrow, and that both House and Senate adjourn to Monday next. It was agreed to by the House, and sent to Senate for concurrence.

The next business in order was the resolution of Mr. Floyd, asking for information as to whether any high military officer of the United States was sent to interfere in the case of Mc Leod, while his trial was pending at Lockport.

Mr. Cushing having the floor, resumed his remarks from yesterday, and with much animation contended that the letter of Mr. Webster was in no way liable to the objections urged against it yesterday, by Mr. Ingersoll.

Mr. Wise followed, and he also defended the course taken by Mr. Webster.

Without taking the question on the resolution, the House then went into the committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, and took up the bill for dividing the proceeds of the public lands, and granting pre-emption rights.

Mr. W. C. Johnson, who reported the bill, then took the floor, and gave the committee a two hours' speech, in which he referred to the history of the public lands, and contended that no valid objection could be brought against the scheme for a distribution of them among the several States. Without concluding, Mr. J. gave way, and the Committee rose.

The consideration of the resolution relating to Mc Leod, was then resumed, and an ineffectual motion made to lay it on the table.

A message was then received from the Senate, stating that the bill of the House providing for the relief of the widow of the late President Harrison, had been passed by that body with an amendment.

The amendment is as follows: "Provided that any sum of money which may have been paid to the legal representatives of Wm. H. Harrison since his death, shall be deducted from the said sum of $25,000.

The amendment was, on motion of Mr. Adams, agreed to, and the bill was then sent to the President for his signature.

The House, in pursuance of the resolution of Mr. Adams, then adjourned to Monday next.—The Senate after continuing the debate on the fiscal agent, also adjourned to Monday.

FRIDAY, June 25. In the Senate, Mr. Tallmadge presented a memorial in favor of a Bankrupt Law.

The bill for the relief of Mrs Harrison having been read a third time,

Mr Benton asked for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, and they were ordered.

After some remarks in opposition by Messrs. Peirce, Poung, Sevier, King and Wright, and Messrs Miller and Smith, of Indiana, in favor of the Bill, the question was then taken and decided in the affirmative—yeas 28, nays 16. So the bill was passed.

A joint resolution was received from the House of Representatives directing the removal of the remains of the late General Harrison, on to-morrow, and that the two Houses adjourn until Monday.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States. The second section of the Bill was then read.

Mr. Buchanan said he had intended to make some remarks this morning, but at the instance of the Senator from Kentucky, it was thought best to let the friends of the bill go through it, and then they would move their amendments.

Mr. Clay acceded to this course.

The residue of the section was then read through and a few verbal amendments were made.

Mr. Huntington moved to strike out 'ten' and insert 'five,' so as to leave the Bank at liberty to issue five dollar notes.

Mr. Benton dissented from the proposition.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky was indifferent about the fate of the amendment, but as he thought it might promote public convenience, he would vote for it.

The question was then taken on the amendment by ayes and noes, and decided in the negative—ayes 21, noes 26. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Adams, from the Select Committee on the removal of the remains of General Harrison from the Congress burying ground, reported the following:—

Resolved, That the Committees from both Houses be authorised to superintend the removal of said remains from the Congress burying ground, in connexion with the Committee appointed by the citizens of Cincinnati, for said purpose, and when this House adjourn it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The resolution was then adopted and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Briggs moved that the same Committee which reported the resolution be charged with its fulfilment. Concurred in.

The unfinished business in the case of Mc Leod, the resolution of Mr. J. G. Floyd, then came up.

Mr. Cushing continued his remarks, which were broken off yesterday by the adjournment.

Mr. Wise was opposed to the whole resolution in all its bearings.

FREDERICK COUNTY BANK. It is stated in the Baltimore Sun that the officers of the Frederick County (Md.) Bank have recovered all but $10,000 of the money stolen from that institution. It is said that the business was done through an attorney of New York, who negotiated with the Bank officers in behalf of his respectable clients, the thieves. The latter kept the gold stolen, $10,000, for their night's work, and the bank recovers 170,000 notes and securities!

THE REV. DANIEL D. SMITH, of Gloucester, was tried at Ipswich, last week, for an assault on Miss Sophia Jones, with intent to commit rape, and acquitted. The Salem Advertiser says—"Thirty witnesses were brought upon the stand, who testified to the good character of Mr. Smith, and the bad character of Miss Jones, and a paper was also ruled in by the court, signed by NINETY SIX ladies, against her character."

SCANDAL. The St. Louis Argus intimates in the following dialogue, that some ladies go abroad to work when their services are required in their own families:—

"Miss BROWN, I wish you'd sew up my trowsers, so they wont keep coming down; the boys keep plaguing me." "Why can't you get your mother to do it for you, Jemmy?" "O no, she can't; she's gone to the Sewing Circle." "A fact."

DESTRUCTIVE RAIN. The Lynchburg Virginian notices an extraordinary fall of rain in that vicinity on the night of the 21st instant, which raised the streams so much that mills and dams, and much other property were swept off. The canal was so much damaged that $10,000 will be required to repair it. Opossum and Beaver creeks were thirty feet above their level, and seven or eight above the floors of the bridges.

MURDER. We learn from the Buffalo Republican, that on Thursday night of last week, a fellow named Dan Butler, living on the Indian Reservation near Buffalo, murdered his wife by throwing her down a bank ten feet high, and then jumping upon her and kicking her until life was extinct.

New Orleans Piracy.

New Orleans papers of the 15th mention the return of the steamboat Merchant, from her cruise in search of the suppose pirates, having on board four men captured in Lime-kiln Bayou, one of them mortally wounded in the desperate struggle with which their capture was attended. It seems that they discovered the tents at about midnight, when the party landed and proceeded to make a search. One of the gang was standing as sentry, and on being required, delivered up his musket. Either the sentry or another from the tent thereupon stabbed the foremost of the boat's crew, when the alarm was given and a musket fired which fell one of the encamped party.

General Smith then advanced towards the tent, and becoming entangled in a tent-rope, found himself suddenly prostrate on the ground near the man who had been shot, and from whom, before he could recover himself, he received three stabs with a knife, neither of which are at all serious. The wounded man then plunged into the bayou, whence, after a struggle, he was taken by one of the expedition, and with the other four secured.

The men there encamped were strangers to the citizens, who searched them out—were well provided with arms and equipments of various descriptions—and represented that they were a fishing party. They were taken to the Balize and left in charge of the officers stationed at that place. They appear to have been arrested wholly on suspicion, though the people of New Orleans are perfectly confident that they are the pirates who plundered the Charles.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING. During the shower on Wednesday afternoon, about three o'clock, a sail boat was capsized about a mile and a half off Nahant. There were three persons in it at the time, who would undoubtedly have been drowned, had it not been for the noble conduct of a fisherman of Swamscut, named John Brown, who was on Nahant at the time the boat capsized, saw the perilous situation of the men in the water hanging on the boat, and immediately pushed off in a small boat, at the risk of his own life, to them, and succeeded in saving their lives.

MURDER. A negro woman belonging to Wm. Woods, Esq., of Clay county, Mo., recently destroyed her three children, the oldest eight years of age, by drowning them in a creek. She afterwards told a negro man what she had done, and where they might be found; and expressed the intention of drowning herself. The children were found laid out, and protected by some boughs to shade their faces. As nothing had been heard of the unhappy mother, it was supposed that she put her threat into execution.

SINGULAR DEATH. Nathan, son of Deacon Ebenezer Drake, of Stoughton, Mass., came to his death on Wednesday, the 19th, in a singular manner. He was driving a yoke of oxen home, having the chain by which they had been attached to the plough, fastened around his waist. They took fright, and ran at full speed, dragging him on the ground till they killed him, breaking his neck and back. He was about twelve years of age.

ACCIDENT. The new schooner Ariel which has attracted much attention at our wharves, from the singularity of her model, being ninety feet long and eighteen feet broad, went down yesterday afternoon to try her speed, carrying a pleasure party. Off the Castle a squall struck her and she capsized instantly and sunk. Fortunately the Breeze, pleasure boat, was close at hand, and she picked up every one from the Ariel, many of whom must otherwise have found a watery grave.

ACCIDENT ON THE NORWICH RAIL-ROAD. On Wednesday morning about three o'clock, the train of cars on the Norwich railroad came in collision with some cows, which were lying on the track. The engine was thrown off the track and considerably damaged, as were also two of the cars, and one of the brakemen was seriously wounded. Two of the cows were killed outright, and another was so badly injured that it became necessary to kill her. None of the passengers were injured.

A terrible thunder storm passed over Pittsburg, Pa., on the 21st inst. A frame house in Alleghany city was struck by lightning and much injured, although the rain prevented it from being consumed by fire. None of the inmates were injured by the electric fluid, except a woman who was so much frightened that she is now lying on a sick bed. A factory girl, overtaken by the storm in returning to work, was knocked down senseless, and it was not till several hours after that she recovered.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM. This subject continues to excite deep attention in this city; a conclave of grave physicians, divines, and lawyers are now engaged in investigating the subject. The Editor of the N. Y. Enquirer, we are astonished to perceive, is skeptical in these matters. He says he once heard a patient of Dr. Collyer's, while in a magnetic state, ask him to awake her, as it was getting late, and she wished to go home!

The Halifax (N. S.) Morning Post, alluding to the diplomatic correspondence between Mr. Fox and Mr. Webster, says, "In reading over this correspondence, it is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact, that important questions are yet to arise out of the "Caroline affair;" and that much must be yielded by one or both Governments, to maintain the continuance of peace.'

FIRE IN HOPKINTON. We learn by Mr. Leonard, of the Worcester Express, that the dwelling house, boot manufactory, barn, and other out houses, owned by Nathaniel Loring of Hopkinton, were entirely destroyed by fire. The fire was first discovered in the barn, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Neither the buildings or Mr. Loring's furniture, which was mostly destroyed, were insured.

The Haverhill Gazette says that a few days ago, a lad about eight years old, named Hiram Wood, while playing on one of the wharves, fell into the water & sunk. Grapplings were procured, and the body recovered, after being in the water ten minutes—but by the application of warm blankets and gentle friction, the child was restored to life, and has since perfectly recovered.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE. The Detroit Daily Advertiser, says that Capt. Taylor, of the steamer Daniel Webster, running between Detroit and Buffalo, is a fast friend of the printers; and as evidence of it, he will carry editors free, and deduct $1 from the fare of every passenger who will exhibit proof that he takes a newspaper, and has paid for it one year in advance.

AWFUL EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE. A most horrible accident occurred last week in the county of two mountains, Lower Canada; a man, while in a state of intoxication, having fallen into a kettle of boiling potash, and been completely dissolved. Search was made for his body, but not the least particle of it could be found.

SUICIDE IN LYNN. We learn from the Lynn Record that a man named Benj. Burrill was found dead, hanging by the neck from a tree, in that town on Monday last. He had been irregular in his habits, and was supposed to be laboring under partial derangement at the time of his death.

The United States ship Brandywine sailed from New York on Tuesday morning, for the Mediterranean, to complete her cruise on that station.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 25th.—*Sad Accident and Loss of Life.* About 4 1-2 o'clock, this afternoon, the citizens of this town were alarmed by a tremendous crash, proceeding from the building about being removed from the site where the new Methodist Episcopal Church is to be erected. On arriving at the spot, a distressing sight met our eyes. The building, which was two stories high, lay in one heap of ruins, and three persons in a mangled state were crawling out from among them.

In a few moments it was ascertained that two other persons were buried beneath the ruins.—After diligent search Mr. James Nutman, of Newark, who was engaged in moving the building, was extricated after being confined by the timbers nearly half an hour, dangerously wounded. It was then ascertained that one of our worthy citizens, Loammi Moore, Esq. was yet beneath the mass, and after an hour and a half of extra toil and exertion, he was extricated alive, and was thought only slightly injured.—He was removed to his residence, and expired in about half an hour. Jason King, Esq., was standing near Mr. Moore under the building at the same time, but miraculously escaped. A son of J. J. Scofield, Esq. was under the building, and escaped without injury.

We learn by Mr. Amos Wilcox, of this city, who was present during this most disastrous affair, and rendered efficient services, that Mr. Moore was buried under two floors and two ceilings, and that he spoke several times to the persons who labored without ceasing to reach him, but when found he appeared to be somewhat delirious. The injury which proved fatal must have been internal, as we do not learn that there were any external wounds, except a slight injury to his feet. Mr. Moore was an old and respected citizen, a native of the county, and a leading member of society. He had been many years an officer of the Presbyterian Church. He was about sixty five years of age, and leaves a large family circle.

Mr. King, the post-master at Morristown, who was standing with Mr. M. in the lower story of the building, appears to have been thrown by the shock from under the falling mass, and thus escaped with being stunned for the moment. We learn that our townsman, Mr. Nutman, who was the contractor for removing the building, was alive this morning, and hopes are still entertained that he may recover. He was found about eight feet from Mr. Moore, and his chief injuries appear to be in the head and about the hip and abdomen.

Murder in the Missouri Penitentiary.

The St. Louis Gazette of the 20th says, a revolt to take place among the prisoners in the Penitentiary, at Jefferson city, on Monday last, which resulted in the murder of the overseer, Mr. William Bullard, and the escape of eight of the convicts.

We understand that the murder was the result of a conspiracy, of which the ringleaders were named Barry and Johnson. They decoyed the overseer into a saddler's shop, on pretence that they wanted instruction as to some matter, and having induced him to stoop to look for something under a bench, killed him by a blow from a mallet or hammer. They then made a signal, which was understood by the rest, seized a brace of pistols from Bullard's person, and the keys, with which they opened the doors for the escape of themselves and the others.

All this happened about two o'clock in the day. Only one guard was on duty at the time who fired at the escaping prisoners without effect.

It is said that more would have escaped had they not been prevented by some of the prisoners, whose terms have nearly expired.

We have seen a handbill in the possession of the editor of the New Era, in which the Governor offers the paltry sum of $500 for the arrest of the whole. The lessees of the Penitentiary have added $100 to this amount.

SEIZURE. The schooner New York was seized at Vermont yesterday, by the Collector of Customs for this District, for several gross violations of the United States Revenue Laws; among which were conveying goods coastwise, without legal enrolment and license, the master and owner being foreigners—for neglecting and refusing to surrender her papers on transfer of ownership to a foreigner—for making false entry, and leaving port without a clearance, with intent to smuggle that part of her cargo not reported into the United States, at Vermilion, and for resisting an officer in the discharge of his duty.

The schooner was brought into this port and laid up, to be disposed of under the United States Revenue Laws. [Cleveland Herald of June 23.

MONTEVIDEO, April 27, 1841. By the arrival of the packet this day from Buenos Ayres, we learn that the French claims upon the Argentine government have been brought to a conclusion, by the commission which had been appointed for the settlement thereof. The whole amount, one hundred and sixty three thousand dollars, Spanish, as agreed upon, is to be paid by instalments, viz—$25,000 cash down, and of the balance, $4000 monthly, beginning on the 1st of next month. Thus the difficulties which heretofore existed, are *finally arranged*. Admiral Dupotet departs hence for France, via Janeiro, in a few days.

DEATH OF GEN. MACOMB. Major General Alexander Macomb, Commander-in-chief of the Army of the United States, died at Washington on Friday. In the enjoyment of unusually fine health and spirits, he attended at the War Department, and during the forenoon sat for his portrait. At 3 P. M. he complained of a slight pain in the head, which proved to be a precursor of a violent attack of apoplexy, which terminated his useful life at 15 minutes past two o'clock to day. He was born in Michigan on the 3d of April, 1782, and was consequently, in the 60th year of his age.

DEAD BODY FOUND. Coroner Smith was called on Sunday evening to view the body of a man found lying on the Marsh, in Calf Pasture, so called, in the town of Dorchester. The head and upper part of the body were entirely gone; the lower parts were naked except the feet, on which were a pair of old cowhide boots, which had been tapped, nailed round with snake-headed nails; a pair of worsted socks, the color appeared to be blue; and a pair of woollen drawers. He had probably been in the water three or four months. Could not tell his age, or who he was.

FIVE AND TEN CENT PIECES. It is a fact not generally known in our city that of the five and ten cent pieces, of the new coinage, that are in circulation, about one-eighth are counterfeits. They are made of a good quality of German silver, which costs very little in comparison with the genuine article, and can easily be detected by observing that the thirteen stars that should be on all American coins, are omitted. When new they are precisely the color of the genuine pieces but have more the appearance of bad after being worn a short time. [New York Sun.

A CANDIDATE FOR MATRIMONY. The editor of the Chicago Democrat in his last, thus tells the ladies of the West:—

"We never made up our minds to get married until we attended an old bachelor's funeral.—God grant that our latter end may not be like his."

ANOTHER BANK FAILURE. The Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle states that the Chatahoochie Railroad Bank has failed, and that its notes were sold at Columbus on the 21st ult. at 50 cts on the dollar.

FIRE IN DEDHAM. A two story house owned by George Alden, and occupied by Mr. Wetherbee, carpenter, situated on the Providence turnpike, about a quarter of a mile beyond the village in Dedham was destroyed by fire about half past seven o'clock this ... with all its contents except about a ... and bureau. The fire was caused by ... playing with friction matches among ... vings in the shop adjoining. The ... partly insured. [Transcript of Wednesday.

ACCIDENT. An Irish laborer came to ... on the Worcester Railroad, on Wednesday ... noon, by falling under the wheels of the ... train just as it was starting from the ... Natick. His legs were severed, and ... otherwise so injured that he died in a ...

DROWNED. George Devoll, a respectable citizen of Washington county ... was unfortunately drowned last week ... Muskingum, below the dam at Beverly ... stated that this makes eight similar ... the same place this season.

A DEFAULTER. It is stated in the ... York Herald, that J. B. Norris, Esq ... firm of Norris & Boykin, cotton dealers ... dent of the Branch of the State Bank ... has run off to Texas, with a number ... and $120,000 in specie, the ...

RIGHT. By the law of England, ... in the Post Office who steals, secretes ... troys a newspaper, is liable to be fined ... prisoned, and the law is strictly enforced ... similar law in this country would do no ...

John Smith, engineer on the Georgia ... was killed on the 21st inst., together ... negro boy, by being crushed by the ... which was thrown from the track by a ... ing bar of iron.

A man by the name of Obed H... drowned on Monday evening, while ... the Merrimack, in Lowell. His ... could render him no assistance.

MARRIAGES.

In Cambridgeport, Mr. Charles A. Kimb... Susan James.

In Cambridge, Mr. Elisha Emerson of ... to Miss Martha T. Stacey of Boston; Joseph ... cester, Esq., to Miss Almy Elizabeth, daughter ... late Dr. Joseph McKean.

In Watertown, Mr. I. A. Weisse of ... to Miss Jane Lee, youngest daughter of the ... Hunt, Esq., of W.

In Andover, Wm. B. Hayden, Esq. of ... to Miss Sophia W. youngest daughter of Rev ... Woods, D. D. of A.

In Uxbridge, June 24, Mr. Paine Aldrich ... cester, to Mrs. Sophia W. Capron of Uxbridge.

In Southbridge, June 24, Mr. Warner H... Worcester, to Miss Sarah A. Rider.

In West Brookfield, June 10, Mr. Elijah ... Miss Harriet R. Reed. 14th, Mr. Loring H... son to Miss Laura Wallis.

In Ware, June 23, Mr. Comfort Carpenter ... las, to Miss Mary J. Simmons of Ware.

DEATHS.

In South Boston, June 24, Miss Hannah ...

In Charlestown, June 27, Mr. Robert L... Hon. William Austin, 63. Susan K. H... John S. Cass, (drowned) formerly of Concord ...

In Lynn, Mr. James Mullin, formerly of ... N. H., a soldier of the revolution, 81.

In Reading, June 10, Miss Martha A... 36.

In Easton, Ms. suddenly, Miss Harriet M...

In Grafton, June 23, Mrs Sophronia, wife ... lard S. Wood, 33.

In Fitchburg, June 17, suddenly, Miss ... Baldwin. On returning to her house from the ... where she had been employed a short time ... morning, she complained of a strange feeling ... head, and was very soon a lifeless corpse. It ... there was a rupture of a vessel in the head.

In Sturbridge, June 24, Rev. Zenas L. L...

In Northboro', June 22, Mrs. Harriet, wife ... Cutting, Esq. of Boston, 42.

In Hartford, Ct. June 26, Rev. Algernon S... dy, 39.

In Marietta, Ohio, May 31, Mrs. Elizabeth ... ham, formerly of Princeton, Mass., 74.

In Shelburne, N. Y. June 3, Mr. Amos H... a native of Waltham, Ms. June 9, Mr. E... Fisk, 93.

On board whale ship Condor, of New Bedford ... Ampe nan, July 24, 1840, Charles Latham, of ... chester, N. H. 18.

Whole number of deaths in Boston for the ... ending June 26, 24 Males, 13. Females, 11 ... born, 3.

Of consumption 7; disease of the hip-joint 1; ... fever 1; enlargement of the heart 1; measles 3 ... distemper 1; hooping cough 1; brain fever 1; ... in the head 1; diarrhoea 1; infantile 3; small ... accidental 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Boston, July ...

Ashes. The market for Pot has rather ... on the quotations of last week, with a steady ... and sales at 5¼ a 5⅜c.; Pearls without change ... but little doing.

Coffee. There has been but little doing ... trade since the last report, and prices remain ... much change; nearly 1500 bags St. Domingo ... been taken for shipping, at supposed 8¼c. ... 300 do to the trade, 8¼ a 9c. per lb.; 2 a 300 ... at 12½; 500 do. Rio 10c. for another market, ...

Fish. The market has experienced a decline ... the quotations of last week; sales shipping ... Bank, $2 25; Hake and Haddock, $1 per ... new Shore 1 87 a $2 do do.; No. 3 Mackerel ... catch, are in demand, and nearly all that have ... passed off the past week have been sold at $... brl.; No. 2, $10 per brl.

Hides. The demand has been quite active ... prices of last week fully sustained. Sales ... 70 bales Calcutta Cow, green salted, taken for ... market, at 1 40 each; 20 bales Buffalo green, 12 ... lb., 3000 Rio Grande, 14 c.; 4000 Buenos Ayres ... salted, 7½c per lb.; 10,000 do. (24 lbs) 14 c ... Southern, 14c. 3½ per cent off.

Hops. No change exists of any importance ... quotations conform to the sales of the week.

Molasses. The transactions of the week ... 4 a 500 hhds. Cuba tart, and part sweet, ... 17c. per gall.; 300 do sweet, prime order, 18 ... hhds. Cuba Moscovado, Batavia's cargo, 23c ... Mansanilla, 27c; 100 do Surinam, for whalers ... 100 do Trinidad, 23 a 24c.; 60 bbls. New Orleans ... auction, 24 c, per gall. 4 mos. cr.

Provisions. The holders of Pork having ... ted to a reduction of prices, shippers have been ... ed to operate to a considerable extent; and since ... last report, about 2500 bbls. have been taken for ... eign shipment. Beef also is in more request ... slight advance on prices. Sales Mess at $10 ... No. 1, $8 a 8 50 per bbl.; 1000 kegs Lard, 7 ... per lb. time; 100 bbls. Western Hams, 4 a 7c ... do do, by auction, 4 a 4½c.; 35 bbls. Western ... Pork, 8 75 a $9; 10 do Prime, 8 37, 4 mos.

Salt. A small sale by auction of 150 bags Liverpool fine, was made at a slight advance on previous prices. There is but little in first hands. ... Salts dull, and prices nominal.

Sugar. The market for box Sugars stands ... the same as it did at the close of the last report ... Sales of the week comprise about 500 boxes, ... ing some good whites—the former at 7¾ a 8c. and ... ter, 9½ a 10½c. per lb.; 150 hhds. Porto Rico at ... not transpired; Brazil white, prime 8½ for bags ... 8½ for bbls.; 100 bbls. 40 bags, by auction, $7 95 ... per 100 lbs. 4 mos. cr.

Tea. The sales have been very circumscribed ... ring the last week, at the advance required by holders ... Stock in first hands is small, and prices firm.

Wool. No material change exists in either ... scription The new clip has not yet come into market, and prices for Fleece Wool and not fixed. Sm... sales Pulled have been made at our quotations.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

…ston, July 1. Flour. There has been a …y dem…d for Flour during the week, both for …ation a…d the home trade. Prices, owing to the …t unsettled small supply of all descriptions, have gra…lually improving, and we advance our quot… 12½ a 25c. per brl. compared with the last weekly …t. Sales consist of 500 brls. Fredericksburg, … 4 mos.; 200 do Extra Eagle, $6, 4 mos.; Bal… wharf, 5 25 per brl. 4 mos.; 1200 brls. Rich… 5 50 do do; 3000 brls. Genesee, 5 25 a 5 50, …ncy do. 5 62½ per brl; 800 brls. Howard-street, … 5 62½ 4 mos. and a parcel fancy brand, 5 50 per …ash. Georgetown is held at 5 75 per brl.

…ain. All the arrivals of Corn this week have …disposed of—yellow flat 62 a 64c.; and white 61 … per bushel: the sales early in the week being at the first mentioned prices. Oats, North River, Delaware, prime, 42 a 44c; and a cargo inferior … per bushel. Rye, Northern, 65c.; Southern, …market. The market closes firm at 64c. for Yellow Corn.

…brands 5 43¾ … 30. Flour. Common Gen… …gan 5 18¾ a 5 31¼; … via canal 5 25 a5 37½; 5 37½; Rye flour 3 12½ a 3 25. … 600 brls. George-… …ain. Wheat, a sale of 2000 bushels Long Island …lling 1 15; 1000 prime Ohio … 1 25 both cash.— …of 1200 bushels Northern … …l a 45c.; Southern 37. …ye at 60c.; Northern …n Corn and 2000 … A sale of 1 a 200 bush. A sale of 35,000 … …sey Yellow at 62½c. mea-… Sales loose… Southern 59c. measure.

…delp… …(at … by the load 68¾ a 75c. per cwt.

…hia, June 30. Flour. Fair Penn. … A sale of 500 brls. extra 5 50; Rye flour … 3 25.

…ain. Wheat, prime Penn. 1 17. A sale of …bushels 1 19; Rye 60c.; Yellow Corn 58.

…altimore, June 28. Flour. Howard St. advanced to 5 50 for good standard brands wagon … 5 25; City Mills 5 75; Susquehanna 5 62½a5 75

…ain. Penn. Wheat reds 1 23; Yellow Corn 60; … 62½; Maryland Rye 58c.; Oats 43c.

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

…righton, Monday, June 28. At market …Beef Cattle, 10 yoke Working Oxen, 15 Cows an… …, 950 Sheep, and 250 Swine. 100 Beef Cattl… … 50 Beef Cattle were from Ohio.

…es—Beef Cattle—We reduce our quotations, t… …to sales. First quality, $6 50 a 6 75; secon… …, $6 00 a 6 25; third quality, $5 00 a 5 75.

…s and Calves—Sales, $25, 29, 33 and 40.

…ep—Dull. Lots were sold for $1 25, 1 43, 1 62, … 2 00, 2 25, and 2 42.

…ne—A lot of large Barrows 5¼. A lot to ped-… …for Sows, and 5¼ for Barrows, some of which …small pigs. At retail, from 5 to 7.

…w York, June 24. At market 1150 head of …attle, including 250 left over last week—800 …from the South, and the balance from this State; …00 Sheep and Lambs.

…re was a limited demand for Beef, and the sup-…ing large, lower prices were submitted to. The …reached to $87 head at from $5½ to $7, avera-…$6; the 100 lbs.

…ep and Lambs were more plenty; sales of 700 at … 4, for Sheep, and $1 25 to $4 for lambs.

…altimore, June 28. Cattle. About 220 … were offered and 180 were sold at 6 50 for inferi-… 7 25 per 100 lbs. for prime quality. Live hogs … 4 25 a 4 50 per 100 lbs.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

…tatoes, per bushel	45	a	.. 50
…nach, per half peck		a	.. 6
…ndelions, per half peck		a	.. 6
…rsnips, per bushel		a	1 00
…nips, half peck	8	a	.. 10
…rrots per bushel	75	..	1 00
…ets, per bushel		a	.. 75
…ons, yellow, per bunch		a	
…rsley, half peck	37	a	.. 50
…bbages, each		a	..
…rseradish, per lb.	8	a	.. 10
…ttuce, per head	3	a	.. 4
…dishes, per bunch	3	a	.. 4
…paragus, per bunch	8	a	.. 10
…nach, per lb.	3	a	.. 4
…ing Beans, per hlf. pk			50
…cumbers, per doz			1 00
…s, per bushel	1 00	a	1 50

Fruit.

…ples, per bushel	1 50	a	2 00
…rawberries, per box	20	a	25
…erries, per quart	8	a	10
…	2 00	a	2 50
…apes, Foreign, per lb.	20	a	25
…mons, per doz	17	a	20
…anges, " "	25	a	50
…ied Apples, per lb.	4	a	5
…alnuts, per bushel		a	
…ans, dried, white, per bush.	1 50	a	1 75

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

…tter, lump, per lb.	18	a	.. 22
… firkin	16	a	.. 20
…eese, new milk, per lb.	6	a	.. 8
… four meal	2	a	.. 4
…gs, per dozen		a	.. 14
…f, fresh, per lb.	8	a	.. 14
… corned	6	a	.. 10
… smoked	8½	a	.. 9
…f Tallow, per lb	9	a	.. 10
…k, whole hogs	6½	a	.. 7
…, roasting, per lb.	12	a	.. 15
…k, fresh	10	a	.. 12½
… salted	7½	a	.. 9
…ms, Boston, per lb.	9	a	.. 12½
… Western, do do	8½	a	.. 10
…l, best, per lb.	8½	a	.. 10
… Western, per keg	8½	a	.. 9
…pe, per lb.	8	a	.. 10
…s Feet, per lb.		..	.. 8
…l	4	a	.. 8
…de Calves	4	a	.. 6
…ckens, per lb.	12	a	.. 16
…keys, per lb.	10	a	.. 15
…eons, per dozen	1 75	a	2 00
…tton, per lb.	6	a	.. 12½
…mb, per qr.	50	a	1 00

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

…hite Ash, per 2000 lbs.		a	8 00
…wcastle, do	10 00	a	10 00
…el, do	10 00	a	10 00
…dney, do		a	8 50
…ach Orchard, do do		a	8 50
…ach Mountain, do do		a	9 00
…ke, per chaldron		a	6 50
…arcoal, per basket	32	a	.. 37
…stern Wood, dry, per cord		a	6 00
…inary do do, do do		a	5 00
…try do, do do	7 00	a	8 00

SEED MARKET.

…tard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	..
" " white, per bag	10 00	a	..
…mp Seed, per bushel	3 00	a	3 50
…ary Seed, " "	3 00	a	3 50
…x Seed, per bushel	1 37	a	1 50
" American, do do		a	..
…ver, Northern, per pound	12	a	.. 13
" Southern, " "	7	a	.. 8
" Foreign, " "		a	..
" White Dutch, per lb.	20	a	.. 25
" Lucerne, or French	30	a	.. 33
…othy, or Herds Grass, bush	3 50	a	3 75
…l Top, bushel, northern		a	1 50
" Southern, bush	45	a	.. 55
…chard Grass, "	3 00	a	..
…llet "	2 00	a	2 50
…kwheat "		a	1 00
…ley, per bushel		a	1 00
…ing Rye "		a	1 00

HIDE MARKET.

…nos Ayres, dry hide per lb	14	a	.. 14½
…nambuco, dry salted	11½	a	.. 12
… Grande	14½	a	.. 15
… Salvador		a	..
…canham	11	a	.. 11½
…lifornia		a	.. 12½
…st-Indian	12	a	.. 13
…xican	13	a	.. 16
…een, slaughtered	5½	a	.. 5¾
…lcutta, cow, green salted	1 00	a	1 40
" " light		a	..
" dry	75	a	1 25

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb.	.. 30	a	.. 32
" country, per lb.	.. 27	a	.. 29
Baltimore, city tannage	.. 29	a	.. 30
" dry hide	.. 23	a	.. 25
New York, red, light	.. 22	a	.. 24
" " middling	.. 20	a	.. 22
" " overweight	.. 18	a	.. 20
Boston, " slaughter	.. 21	a	.. 22
" dry hide	.. 21	a	.. 22
Slaughter Upper in the rough	..	a	.. 24

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	.. 70	a	.. 80
Camden	.. 65	a	.. 70
L'Etang, St. George Co's		a	..
" white lump	1 25	a	1 50
" 2d quality	1 00	a	1 12
" common	.. 75	a	.. 80

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	14 00	a	15 00
Good Country, per hundred	.. 90	a	1 00
Straw	.. 50	a	.. 60

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood	.. 33	a	.. 36
" " " ½ "	.. 38	a	.. 40
" " " ¾ "	.. 42	a	.. 44
Pulled Wool, superfine	.. 42	a	.. 43
No. 1, Lambs'	.. 37	a	.. 40
No. 2, "	.. 26	a	.. 30
No. 3, "	.. 18	a	.. 20

GRINDSTONES.

Per ton of 2000 lbs. rough	18 00	a	20 00
do do do finished	28 00	a	30 00

HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb.	.. 13	a	.. 15
2d " " "		a	..

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash	2 25	a	2 37

A. S. JORDAN.

SIGN OF THE ORIGINAL GOLDEN COMB.

No. 2. Milk, two doors from Washington Street, Boston. Manufacturer of Combs and Pocket Books, Importer and Dealer in Fancy Goods and PERFUMERY.

HAVING twice obtained the first premium for the **Tortoise Shell Work,** at the Fares, both of the Massachusetts Mechanic's Association, Boston, and the American Institute, New York—and believing them to excel in utility, beauty and finish, would invite attention to more than two hundred different patterns of **Wrought and Plain Combs,** of the latest and most fashionable sizes.

Tortoise Shell Hair Bands—Horn and Metallic Combs, of every description.

Fancy Tortoise Shell Work—Fine Ivory Combs.

Two hundred different patterns of Pocket Books and Wallets.

Note and Bank Books; Scissors; Pen and Pocket Knives; Needles and Pins; Razors; Fancy Articles; Games and Toys; Card Cases; Steel Pens; Hair Oil; Balm of Columbia; Fancy Soaps for Shaving and Toilet; Genuine Farina Cologne.

Dr. Church's Tooth Powder; Every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilet Articles.

Brushes, a well selected assortment of every quality and price.

Miniature Ivory's, and Settings.

Gold and Plated Lockets, for Miniature and Hair. Balm of America.

☞ **Combs made to Order or Repaired.** ☜

DEALERS WILL DO WELL TO CALL.

July 31. tf.

E. Davis's Oxygenated Soap.

THE Improved **Oxygenated Soap** as a Cosmetic, and for Shaving, stands unrivalled. It is a composition in which pure Caustic Alkali is exhibited in its mildest form, united with a large portion of Oxygen—a substance so well known to be essential to life, that it has obtained, in its gaseous form, the name of Vital Air.

In external applications, especially when aided by the cleansing virtues of soap, it has a beneficial effect. It renders the skin soft and pliable, and preserves it in a healthy state; it gives it the bloom and purity of youth, and by its invigorating and strengthening qualities, enables the skin to perform its functions, known to be so necessary to the economy of nature for the preservation of beauty and the enjoyment of health. It removes all cutaneous eruptions, and is recommended as the best remedy for roughness of the hands, freckles, etc., that has ever been offered to the public.

The above, together with a good assortment of Windsor and Fancy Soap, is for sale in any quantity on reasonable terms by A. G. Peck & Co., No. 57 Kilby and 54 Water streets, and Brewer, Stevens & Cushing, No. 90 Washington st., and Geo. H. Chapman, No. 70 State st., up stairs, and E. Davis, Manufacturer's Establishment, Cambridge, Mass.

July 31. 6mo.

Bargains! Bargains!

SMITH & McQUAID,

335 WASHINGTON STREET,

HAVE just received from the New York Auctions an assortment of **Seasonable Goods,** among which are the following, viz:—

Chine Fig'd and Plaid Mantles, prices from	$2 50 to 6 00
Real Mohair black Mantles, plain and embroidered,	4 00 to 5 50
Super quality and beautiful colors 6-4 Silk Shawls,	4 50
9-4 Figured Silk Shawls, very heavy Fringes,	6 00
9-4 black Silk Shawls, heavy Fringes,	6 00
9-4 plain black Italian do, " "	6 00
9-4 large cord Velour Ottoman Silk Shawls,	10 00
9-4 embroidered figure, 2 colors, do do	10 00
9-4 super super Chine Shawls,	12 00
8-4 embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,	5 00
10-4 black Filet Shawls,	4 00
6-4 Cashmere, beautiful colors, for 2nd mourning,	10 00
9-4 plain Cashmere Shawls, with Silk Fringes,	4 00 to 5 00
Embroidered and plain Mos. de Lain Shawl, various prices,	
Super super plain Satin Stripe Chally,	50 cts.
" " " black and blue black Mos. de Lains,	50 cts.
Super super Cashmere Moslinnes,	50 cts.
" " small plaid Mos de Lain, beautiful for childrens' dresses,	50 cts.
Printed do, various prices, from	20 to 62½ cts.
Super super plain boiled Poi de Soie, very light colors, best in Boston,	87½ cts.
Super super colored stripe Gro de Afrique,	$1 12½
Silks, various prices, from	37½ to 75 cts.
8-4 black Filet, for Shawls,	$1 00
Beautiful patterns Chally Hdkfs,	37½ cts.
Chine Silk Hdkfs, 75cts.; Twilled Silk do.	37½ cts.
Black and blue black Alepine, 62½; super do, 75c; super super,	$1 00
Super Printed Paris Lawns, colored ground,	33 cts.
Prime Chine and figured Parasols, whalebone frames,	$1 75

A variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

All of which will be sold cheaper than at any other store in this city, at SMITH & McQUAID'S, No. 335 Washington, second door south of West St., Boston. tf—june19

Stray Horse.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a **Dark Brown Mare,** about eight years old, with white hind feet, also some bunches on her feet, and a rope on her neck. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JACOB B. FLAGG.

Sherburne, May 28th 1841. 3w.

Carpetings! Carpetings! Carpetings!

WOOL, Cotton, Hemp and Straw, of the latest and richest patterns, just received and for sale very cheap by R. W. TRAIP, 39 Washington St.

Boston, May 15, 1841.

Summer Cloths.

PLAID, Striped, Figured and Plain Gambroons, Linen and Cotton Goods of every description, as cheap as can be found in the city, by R. W. TRAIP, 39 Washington St.

Boston, May 15, 1841. 3mo

SIMMONS'

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTH & CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, **Nos. 32 & 34 Ann St., opposite Merchants' Row, Boston.** It is well known that this is the CHEAPEST Establishment in the City to purchase any article in the Gentlemen's Furnishing Line, as every variety can be found, from a pair of Gloves to a superfine Dress or Frock Coat, and at prices that cannot fail to suit the most economical.

Rich Spring Goods---Just Received.

☞ Strangers visiting the city are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as they can find every variety of READY-MADE ARTICLES, or can have them made to order. Vests and Pants, in urgent cases, half day's notice. Coats, one day.

It is supposed by many that a genteel Coat, Pants, or Vest, cannot be made in Ann St. I ask nothing to show my goods, or to measure and make up any garment, and if it does not suit the purchaser, and is not 20 per cent. less price than he can purchase the same elsewhere, he need not take it.

Coats, from $9 to 18, from super German, English and American Cloths. A superfine Dress Coat, made from twill'd cloth, at the very low price of $12.

1500 Vests, at prices from 75 cents to $3 50. A superior article at $1 75.

Thin Summer Pants, a splendid assortment of every description, from $1 to 3 50. On hand, 1000 pairs.

Thin Jackets, of this article I have a large assortment, prices varying from 62 cents to $1 25. 2000 on hand. Very superior Linen, white or brown, $1 25.

Thin Coats, a large variety, at prices varying from $2 to 5 50.

Pants, of Cashmere, Cloth, Doeskin, super Queen's and Prince Albert mixtures, &c., in price varying from $3 to 6 50.

Shirts, of different goods, fancy and plain cotton, from 50 cents to $1 25; the last named price are a superior article, with linen bosoms, collars and wristbands.

Shirt Bosoms, ruffled and plain, from 25 to 75c.

Stocks, plain and plain, of satin and bombazine, some very superior, from 25 cents to $1.

Handkerchiefs, of every description, both Pocket and Neck, prices from 12 cents to $1.

Socks, of Cotton, knit Woollen, Worsted and Lamb's Wool, from 12½ to 37½ cents.

Also—**An endless variety of other Goods,** at much lower prices than can be purchased elsewhere in this city.

The reader will ask how I can sell less? I will inform them: 1st. My rent is one half the rent of a brick building, being wood. 2d. My business is all cash on delivery of the goods; therefore I am able to make quick terms at a small advance. 3d. I purchase my goods from first hands in Boston and New York markets, and get them from 10 to 15 per cent. less price than is usually paid. 4th I do not trust one-half of my sales, and make my other customers pay for the loss sustained in trusting.

☞ Articles ready-made are of superior Goods and good workmanship. Articles made to order, the customer can depend upon good work, as all my coats are made by journeymen. In all cases, if an article purchased does not suit in every respect, it can be returned.

☞ Ready-made Garments on lower floor—Cloth and Cutting Rooms up stairs.

ALL are invited to call, whether they purchase or not, especially purchasers buying to sell again.

☞ LONDON FASHIONS received monthly.

june12—9w G. W. SIMMONS.

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

For the Growth, Preservation, and Restoration of the Hair.

THIS is an excellent article, and has in numerous instances produced a fine growth of Hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years.

The following communication from the Rev. Professor Eaton, of Hamilton College, New York, in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable, should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

HAMILTON, N. Y. Feb. 15th, 1840.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of my head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently commenced upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the "Tonic" from the first, and from this cause I apprehend that the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of what it had done to others, and I was as much surprised as delighted, when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly, if not quite an inch long at the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hopes of final success in the diligent use of your Tonic, which (amidst all the HAIR HUMBUGS which have been advertised in the papers,) I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it WILL MAKE THE HAIR GROW, and no mistake, at least on some heads. GEO. W. EATON,

Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SYMONDS & WHEELER, agents for Dr. D. Jayne, No. 231, Washington St., under Marlboro' Hotel, and SOLOMON CARTER, corner of Hanover and Portland streets, Boston. Also by S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Henry White, Roxbury; Christopher P. Skelton, corner of Merrimac and John streets, and G. H. Carlton & Co., City Hall, Lowell; J. H. Marshall & Co., Nashua, N. H.; B. W. Williams, Main St. Taunton; T. J. Farnsworth, Haverhill; Jabez Hill, Millbury; and Dorr, Howland & Co., Worcester.

SYMONDS & WHEELER are also agents for **Jayne's Expectorant,** a valuable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, **Asthma,** and all Pulmonary Affections.

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, which will effectually destroy Worms.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhæa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, &c. 6mo—june19

Desirable Real Estate.

FOR SALE, the **Farm** belonging to the Estate of the late Jotham Bush, situated in the centre of Boylston, 7 miles from Worcester, consisting of about 115 acres, much of it first rate land, in a highly cultivated and productive condition, mostly fenced with stone wall, and supplied with never failing water, with a good supply of engrafted fruit. The **House** is spacious, commodious, and in complete repair, with two wells of superior and durable water. The Barns are large and in good repair. To one who desires a pleasant country seat, together with a productive farm in a healthy town, this affords a fine opportunity. Also, the out lands, a mile distant, may be purchased with the homestead, if wished for, in part, or the whole, containing about 125 acres of choice intervale and timber land, situated by the Nashua river.

june19—tf JOTHAM BUSH.

Summer Shawls.

SMITH & McQUAID have just received a splendid assortment of Fashionable Summer Shawls, consisting of embroidered Muslin, Mohair plain and embroidered, thin Silk Shawls, a new style Ombra Net Shawls, the richest in this city, and a variety of other kinds; all of which will be sold at their usual cheap prices, at 335 Washington St., second door south of West St., Boston. tf—june19

Dentistry.

A. BALL, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to **31 Tremont Row,** where he will continue to perform all useful operations, necessary for the preservation of the **Teeth.** Having devoted himself, for several years, exclusively to **Dental Surgery,** and having had extensive experience in all its branches, he hopes to be able to meet the just expectations of those who may need his services. 13w—june19

The Franklin Insurance Company.

IN conformity to their act of incorporation, give notice that their Capital Stock is **$300,000;** and that they continue to make Insurance on Vessels, Freights and Merchandise, to an amount not exceeding $30,000 on any one risk.

They also Insure against loss by Fire, on Buildings, Merchandise and other property; and on Factories, not exceeding $15,000 on any one Factory Building and its contents. Office No. 44 State St.

FRANCIS WELCH, President.

WM. M. BYRNES, Secretary. eop3mo—june12

Fire and Marine Insurance.

THE **Manufacturer's Insurance Company** with a capital of **$300,000,** all of which has been paid in, and invested according to law, continue to Insure Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, manufactories, Machinery, Goods, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property against loss or damage by fire.

—ALSO—

Vessels, Property, and Freight against the perils of the sea.

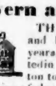
☞ Stockholders in incorporated and unincorporated Companies, and partners in trade, may have separate insurance on their Shares, or interest in such companies.

☞ Explanation of the terms and rates of premium (by letter or otherwise) will be communicated to persons desirous of obtaining such information, at the Company's Office, 59 State St., Boston.

G. W. CARTWRIGHT, President.

SAMUEL HUNT, Secretary. 6mo—may22

Tavern and Farm---For Sale.

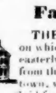


THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied for many years, by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, nine miles from the City, consisting of about seventy-five acres of excellent land, well watered, and properly apportioned to tillage, mowing, pasture and orcharding, including about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and commodious, and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. The situation is high and salubrious, commanding a beautiful prospect, and is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston, for the Agriculturalist, or for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century. The buildings and part of the land would be sold if desired.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Bradlee, No. 12 School St. Boston, or E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

Milton, April 3, 1841. tf.

Farm for Sale.



THE Subscriber offers for sale the **Farm** on which he now resides, situated in the easterly part of Oxford, about two miles from the Railroad Depot and centre of the town, well known as one of the best in the vicinity. Said farm contains about 200 acres of land, nearly all of which is of first rate quality, and almost wholly fenced with good stone wall, about 40 acres of said farm is wood and timber land, the residue is well apportioned for the various purposes of agriculture; the tillage and mowing lots lay very compact, and nearly equi distant from the buildings, not exceeding 50 rods to any lot. The buildings are a large two story House, 55 by 30 feet, commodious for two families, with a large Wood House adjoining, three Barns, making in all over 130 by the average width of 30 feet, with a large Granary and Shed connecting the same; a large Carriage House and Shed connected, Hog House, Ash House, &c. &c., all in good repair.

The farm is well watered in all parts, and has a good supply of various kinds of fruit. The whole may be had for $6000, or any part in that proportion, on liberal terms. Any one wishing to purchase can learn further particulars by calling on the Subscriber, on the premises. STEPHEN DAVIS.

Oxford, Feb. 13, 1841. tf

New Goods.

E. H. WARREN has just received a fresh supply of **Fashionable Goods,** which he now offers for sale at unusually low prices, viz: Superfine English and German Broadcloths, various colors; Low priced do; Cassimeres; Double Milled Satinets, Doeskins; Vestings, new styles; Plain and Ribbed Gambroons; Drillings; Napolitans; Allapines; Plain and Figured Mousselain de Laines, all prices; Silk Velvets; Linens; Flannels; Italian Cravats; Neck Stocks; Suspenders; Hosiery and Gloves in great variety; rich medium and low priced French, English and American Prints; Light and Dark Plain and Figured Silks; Lustrings; Sinchaws; Sarsnets; Shawls; Honitor Veils; Rich Garniture and Cap Ribbons; Bonnet Linings; Laces; Silk and Cotton Nettings; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Scarfs; Muslins, Lawns; Colored Table Covers; Damask do.; Woollen, Hemp, and List Carpeting; also, Domestic Goods of every description. All of which will be sold on as favorable terms as can be purchased in Boston or Worcester.

Framingham, April 1, 1841. tf—apr3

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 8, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1¼ to 2½ inch dimensions.

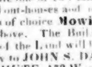
Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of almos every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

oct 17— y

Farm for Sale.



PLEASANTLY situated in the easterly part of Bedford, on the Boston and Lowell road, 14 miles from Boston, and about 11 from Lowell, consisting of 55 acres of **Land,** part of which is of superior quality, divided into Mowing, Tillage, Orchard, Woodland and Pasture, with a convenient **Dwelling House,** recently put in complete repair, calculated to accommodate one or two families; a good **Barn,** and the usual out-houses and out-door conveniences. Also, 10 acres of choice **Mowing Land,** not connected with the above. The Buildings, with the whole, or any part of the Land will be sold as may suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN S. DAVIS, on the premises, or WM. M. SHUTE, 173 Washington St., Boston.

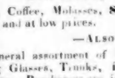
apr10—tf

Franklin Fire Place Cooking Stove.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. LEVI CHACE of Fall River, Mass., has been appointed my AGENT for the United States, for the sale of Rights, and the transaction of other business in relation to my **Franklin Fire Place Cooking Stove;** and the public are cautioned against purchasing, or transacting business with any other person as an Agent. Said Chace has the power to dispose of Rights for States and Counties, and is the only person who has such power. J. L. LOTHROP.

june12—tf

Ploughs and Grass Seed.



THE Subscriber has on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Prouty & Co.'s celebrated Premium **Ploughs.** Also, Cultivators, Shovels, Hoes, Partridge's Manure Forks, &c. &c.

Herds Grass, Red Top and Clover **Seed,** together with a great variety of Garden and Flower Seeds.

Best Family Groceries.

Teas, Coffee, Molasses, Sugars, &c., of superior quality, and at low prices.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of **Furniture,** Feathers, Looking Glasses, Trunks, Paper Hangings, Bandboxes, etc. Purchasers are invited to call and examine. E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 1, 1841. tf—apr3

Union Hotel---Brighton.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges himself to spare no pains nor expense to make every one "at home" who may favor him with their patronage.

nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS

Ploughs.

PROUTY & MEARS celebrated **Ploughs** are constantly for sale by the Subscriber at **Bigelow's Old Stand,** in Weston.

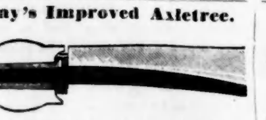
REPAIRING done at short notice.

☞ PLOUGHS WARRANTED GOOD.

WILLIAM F. GLEASON.

Weston, May 1, 1841. tf

Day's Improved Axletree.



N. C. DAY'S **Patent Improved Axletree,** for Wheel Vehicles of all descriptions. In offering this improved Axletree to the public, the inventor feels a confident assurance that the great advantage it possesses in saving power, wear and tear, and in other respects, is such, as when known, will not fail to secure its extensive and general use.

The Axletree is so constructed as to constantly carry with it a quantity of grease, and when properly attached to the stock and inserted in the hub, (as represented in the above cut,) will prevent all dirt and water from getting in between the Axletree and box, better than anything of the kind, to my knowledge, ever yet before the public, as will be obvious to any one who examines it.

One of the greatest advantages of this improvement is that of effectually preventing the Axletree from becoming dry and heated, and thereby spoiled, which frequently happens with those of the common form.

The inventor having used the common Axletree almost every day for seven years, and those of his own invention for the last year, can assure the public from his own experience, that the means used by him in his improvement for keeping out the dirt and water from the arm of the Axletree, and reservoir which constantly carries with it a quantity of grease, completely answers the purpose, and that the Axletree is thereby effectually prevented from becoming dry and heated.

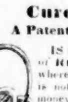
The inventor having been at considerable expense in perfecting and testing this improved Axeltree, has taken out letters patent for the same, and the public are duly cautioned against any infringements thereon, as they will be strictly noticed by legal prosecutions.

I would further give notice that I have appointed Messrs. David Prouty & Co., Nos. 19 and 20 North Market Street, Boston, my sole agents for the sale of my Axeltrees, who have now on hand and are constantly receiving from the factory a general assortment of them, which are made of the best materials and in a superior style and finish which they will sell at reasonable prices. N. C. DAY, Patentee.

Lunenburg, March 27, 1841.

Cure for Rupture.

A Patented Improved Instrument



IS now for sale in Boston, for the cure of **Rupture or Hernia.** In all cases where it does not secure the Rupture, and is not perfectly easy to the patient, the money will be returned. In many cases it will effect a cure. Please call and examine the certificates from fifteen of the first physicians in the country; also many certificates from those who have been cured—one in particular, Mr. E. D. Woodward, who had been afflicted for nine years, which was a remarkable case; after wearing it a few weeks it effected a perfect cure; he then sold it to Mr. Elisha Steel, an old gentleman of 60, who expected only temporary relief, but to his astonishment it effected a cure. It is the best article now in use. Price, $3 and $4. Also, the same article for infants and youths. For sale only at WM. BROWN'S, druggist, corner of Elliot and Washington Sts., Boston. Also for sale, **Trusses** of six different manufactories—price $1 50 to $2 50. Please call and examine before you purchase. Those who are not in immediate want will find it to their advantage to preserve the advertisement. A room is furnished to apply the instrument.

feb6—ep6m

Neck Stock Manufactory.

J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer **Stocks,** made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy **Satin Stocks,** made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine **Dickeys** and **Bosoms;** low priced **Stocks** of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ **Stocks** made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

Our Readers

ARE informed they can purchase **Dry Goods** at the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St., at the lowest prices. At that establishment may be found Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings. Also, for summer wear, Linen Drillings, Gambroons, Astrachan and other goods. In particular, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, all widths. Constantly on hand Oil Cloths of every width. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.

Good Russia Diapers at $1 75 per piece.

☞ Families would do well to look at their assortment before purchasing. may8

Sea Elephant Oil.

6000 GALLONS of a very superior article, bleached, at 75 cents per gallon, warranted to burn as well as Oil usually sold from $1 00 to $1 25.

ALSO—A prime article bleached Oil, at 50 cents per gallon, at retail. For sale by

CHAMBERLAIN & FOSTER,

Corner of Hanover and Salem streets.

May 22. tf.

New Goods! New Goods!

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and splendid assortment of **Hardware Goods** in all their variety, consisting in part of Spoons, Knives and Forks, Waiters, Flat Irons, Coffee Mills, Butts, Screws, Locks, Hinges, Fowling Pieces from $3 to $75 each, all of which will be sold at bargains. Consumers and Traders are particularly invited to call at 15 Dock Square, opposite Elm St., Boston.

WILLIAM A. HOLLAND.

may15

Carpet Warehouse.

CHARLES M. BRIGGS, No. 221 Washington St., opposite Franklin,) has constantly on hand a large assortment of **Carpeting,** of the following descriptions, viz: Brussels, three ply, super, fine, Painted and Straw Carpeting, Rugs, Bocking, &c., which he offers for sale as low as can be bought at any other Warehouse in the city. Those who wish to purchase the above named articles at wholesale or retail, are invited to call and examine before making their selection. tf. may13

Genuine Russian Kesan Soap.

THIS article, for Shaving or Washing, is superior to any other in use—as regards economy and quality. Gentlemen may depend on obtaining the genuine article at the lowest price, at wholesale and retail, by calling at 231 Washington St., (under Marlboro' Hotel. SYMONDS & WHEELER.

may15—tf

One Price Store.

ALL Persons purchasing Goods for Families, will do well to call at the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St. We purchase our goods expressly for FAMILY use, and offer every article as low as it POSSIBLY can be afforded, adhering strictly to ONE PRICE, thus enabling those unacquainted with the value of goods, to purchase on as good terms as the most experienced judges.

may8 KIMBALL & PHELPS.

Farming and Garden Tools.

SHOVELS, Spades, Forks, Hoes, Scythes, Rakes, Garden Trowels, Pruning Knives, Light Garden Hoes and Rakes, and the like implements in great variety, and at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE, at the South-end Hardware Store, 336 Washington St., Boston, nearly opposite Lamb Tavern.

may8—3mo HENRY E. LINCOLN.

Cultivators, Churns, Sashes, &c.

100 CULTIVATORS, for sale cheap by B. ROCKWOOD, JR., North Wrentham.

Also, an improved style of **Churns.**

Sashes, Doors and **Blinds** made to order and at short notice. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. tf—may1

Butcher's Stand---To Let.

A DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and SLAUGHTER HOUSE, situated in the village of Stoughton. This is one of the best stands in the County of Norfolk, there being no butcher within several miles. The buildings are very convenient, and in good order. For further particulars apply to ELIJAH ATHERTON.

Stoughton, May 21, 1841. tf—may22

Seed Store and Agricultural

Warehouse,

☞ **7 Merchants' Row, near State Street.** ☜

HOVEY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, PLANTS, &c.

HAVE now completed their stock of **Seeds** for **1841,** comprising the largest and best assortment to be found in New England. The **Seeds** are all raised expressly for us by experienced growers, and are warranted of the growth of 1840 and of the *best quality.* Particular pains have been taken in the selection of Sugar Beet, Long Blood Beet, Carrots, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., and purchasers may rely upon the genuineness of the Seeds. A few of the more important kinds are annexed:—

Sugar Beet and Blood Beet,	Brown Corn,
Mangel Wurtzel,	Early and Late Peas,
Carrots and Parsnips,	Early and Late Beans,
Ruta Baga and Turnips,	Summer Squashes,
Red and White Onions,	Winter Squashes,
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c	Cucumbers and Melons,
New White Carrot,	Tomato, Egg Plant, &c.
	Pot & Sweet Herb Seeds.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hedge Shears, Billhooks,
Prouty & Mears' Ploughs,	Garden Trowels, Syringes
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns)	Scythes, Sickles, &c.
Hay and Straw Cutters,	Pruning Knives and Saws,
Harrows,	Garden Implements, all kinds,
Shovels, Spades & Forks,	
Tree & Bush Pullers,	Partridges Patent Forks,
Sugar Mills,	Axes and Hatchets,
Corn Shellers,	Trace Chains,
Paint Mills,	Ox Yokes and Bows,
Sausage Machine,	Pick Axes,
Cheese Presses,	Iron Bars & Post Spoons.
Hoes, Rakes and Scaffles,	

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c. cultivated at our own garden, every *new* annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the flower garden. 20 kinds put up in a box, $100

GRASS SEED, RED and WHITE CLOVER, Lucerne, Millet, Fowl Meadow Grass, Barley, Spring Rye, Wheat, &c of the best quality.

SEEDS put up in boxes, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all *ready for retail;* every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical directions* for their cultivation, and a liberal discount made to purchasers.

GRAPE VINES of all kinds from 50 cents to $1 00 each.

RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS roots of the finest quality.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 6 kinds, including Hovey's new Seedling, the largest variety cultivated, the fruit varying from 5 to 6 inches in circumference.

RASPBERRY AND CURRANT bushes of all kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Herbaceous Plants, &c.

DAHLIAS, embracing a collection of more than 200 varieties, the choicest in New England.

FRUIT TREES of all sorts, apples, pears, peaches, &c.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL Books of all kinds.

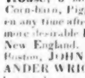
Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis,* on application.

☞ Editors who exchange with the *Cultivator,* are requested to give this advertisement eight insertions, and send to the amount of $5 will be sent to their order. HOVEY & CO.

f13—y

Valuable Farm for Sale,

upon the Connecticut River.



SITUATED in Windsor, Vt., about one mile north of the village. Said **Farm** contains about 170 acres, about 50 acres of which is fine alluvial land, and under as high a state of cultivation as any Farm within one hundred miles of the same; the balance, fine pasture, wood and timber land. The **Buildings** are good, with all the conveniences necessary for a Farm; consisting of a **Mansion House** and **Farm House,** 3 large **Barns,** Sheds, Carriage House, Corn-barn, Piggery, &c. &c. Possession will be given any time after the 20th day of January, 1842. A more desirable Farm or residence cannot be found in New England. Inquire of NATHANIEL FAXON, Boston, JOHN MEARS, Esq., Dorchester, ALEXANDER WRIGHT, Esq., Lowell, or of the subscriber on the premises. JOHN FETTES.

N. B. The first of July would be a favorable time for a purchaser to view the Farm and crops.

Windsor, Vt., April 12, 1840. 6mo—apr17

Window Blinds, &c.

MR. M. McINTOSH is ready to execute all orders that the public may favor him with in his line of business, at the shortest notice. **Window Blinds** will be made to order at one dollar per window, the size ranging anywhere within bounds, and will warrant them equal in every particular to those manufactured elsewhere.

Hinges, Fastenings, and **Screws,** kept constantly on hand, and will be sold lower than they can be bought at any other establishment in the New England States.

All orders addressed to him will be promptly and personally attended to.

Needham, January, 1841. ep6m—jan16

C. W. Brabrook,

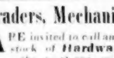
FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 2, Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of **Feathers, Mattrasses, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Carpets,** &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers. 12mo—oct7

Ploughs!! Ploughs!!



THE Subscriber continues to manufacture **Ploughs** of Prouty & Mears, and Hitchcock's Patents, together with repairs for the same, which he will warrant equal to any in the market. He keeps constantly and for sale all sizes of the above named **Ploughs, Cultivators, &c.,** and should be happy to receive a share of public patronage.

AMOS SHED.

Chelmsford, Feb. 9, 1841. tf—feb13

Traders, Mechanics, & Housekeepers,

ARE invited to call and examine the newly imported stock of **Hardware Goods** now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms at the South-end Hardware Store, 336 Washington St. POSITIVE BARGAINS will be given for CASH. Persons selecting Housekeeping goods will find it much for their advantage to call before purchasing. Nearly opposite the Lamb tavern. 3mo—may8

Pure Sperm Oil,

E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, Winter, Spring, and Fall Strained **Lamp Oil,** of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense. 1y oct 24

Shoes! Shoes!! Shoes!!!

CONSTANTLY receiving, Ladies, Misses', and Children's **Shoes,** of every variety. Also Gentlemen's thick and thin **Boots** and **Shoes,** from the best manufacturers, which are offered for sale at 10 per cent. less than City prices. E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 1, 1841. apr3—tf

Dahlia Poles.

500 DOZEN **Dahlia** and **Bean Poles.**— Also, 2000 feet of **Ladders,** from 16 to 42 feet in length. For sale by MOSES FRENCH, JR., Broad St., near the bottom of Summer St.

may8—2mo

Mole Skin Hats.

A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by

J. M. SHERBURNE.

No. 42, Washington Street.

may 9

Vestings.

A SPLENDID assortment of new style Vestings, just received by R. W. TRAIP, 39 Washington St., Boston. 3mo—may15

POETRY.

[From the Bulletin.]

APPEAL TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.

Friends of man and foes to madness,
Let your voices loudly sound :
Speak ! remove a nation's sadness :
See you not the foe around ?

Lift on high the Temperance banner —
Freemen ! freemen ! to your post ;
Hear the victims, how they stammer !
Hasten — save them or they're lost !

Look e'en now a drunken father !
Reels along yon noisy way ;
From their home, the wretched mother
Leads her trembling babes away.

Father, rouse thee ! see yon treasure ;
Yonder thoughtless, yielding one
Seeks the goblet for his pleasure,
Madly quaffs, and is undone.

Sisters ! snatch thy wretched brother
From the spoiler's cruel grasp ;
Ere another — yet another
Victim to their arms they clasp !

Wife ! with heart almost to breaking,
Hast thou not a word to say ?
Canst thou thus be slumber taking,
While thy husband is their prey ?

Husband ! watch around her pathway —
Save thy idol from the snare ;
Tear her from their fangs away.
Husband, husband, oh, beware !

Oh ! let not thy children curse thee,
As the authors of their woe !
Fathers, mothers, rouse thee — rouse thee,
Break the fatal chain and go !

Patriots, Christians, Friends of Freedom !
The cry is loud — can nought be done ?
Nought to break this cruel thraldom ?
Falter not ! we are undone !

AUGUSTA.

County of Norfolk.

Norfolk has not yet availed itself of the liberal offer of the state by establishing a County Agricultural Society and raising funds from individual subscribers to meet those offered by the government, and in consequence we cannot but notice that in this most important branch of business the County has not advanced in improvement in proportion to its natural advantages. In many towns the cultivation of the soil is considered by some as of minor importance, and a great proportion of the good land is totally neglected. In our last week's paper we took notice of the increasing attention paid here to the wood lots and to the charcoal business. This is all well and we are pleased to witness the results of the experiments which have been made in cutting the young growth often by which more than double the quantity of wood may be obtained from a lot in the course of fifty years. And we are perfectly willing to see all the old pasture grounds which are too rough to be ploughed running up again to wood.

But we much dislike to witness so many fields whose soil is naturally good lying for a long course of years as cow pastures and producing one not sixth part of what they may easily be made to produce simply by the use of the plough. In some parts of Dedham, Canton, Stoughton, Sharon and Foxborough, we find lands which have lain for fifty or sixty years untouched by any tool excepting the teeth of grazing animals and the old bush scythe. The soil of many of these pastures is naturally good, and the face of the country is quite as level and as free from troublesome rocks as any good farmer could desire; yet ten acres at the least are required to summer a single cow, and she often looks, before summer is gone, as if an additional lunch would do her no harm. These pasture grounds were formerly sown with rye, and a harvest every year, or once in two years, according to the conscience of the proprietor, was expected from every field. No grass seed was sown, and the only summer tilling known was the ploughing in June and a crossing in August or September just before the rye was sown.—These fields would sometimes yield ten bushels per acre, but more often the owner would be glad to accept of seven.—This was the remuneration for two ploughings, two or three harrowings, one fifth to the reaper and thresher of the grain produced, and all this while the land was becoming poorer and poorer.

Many of these fields were run in this way till they refused to produce enough to remunerate the reaper and then they were abandoned without any grass seed to the hoofs and the teeth of grazing animals. Moss found ample room to spread — the mouse ear would flourish for no animal would molest it — the sweet fern would extend its ample folds and its roots took full possession of the sweetest patches which were not wholly exhausted by cropping — while the lambs bane and the low whortleberry were content to occupy almost any space, yielding no rent or revenue unless it might be to the bush scythe. On the best lands the low blackberry crept in where the sheep were not admitted; but cows, not being fond of these, were forced to take up with the patches of grass which had taken root by accident.

These pasture lands should now be brought back to their original fertility.—And this may be done without the purchase of a single load of manure. The plough will do it if it is used with skill, and no man who has a team and lands which he can readily turn with a plough has a right to plead that he can make no improvements without the means of purchasing manures from stables.

Captain Hixon has a farm of several hundred acres lying in the north part of Sharon. He is now ploughing his fields which he intends to cross-plough in September for the purpose of raising rye in the ancient mode. He complains that his hundreds of acres will scarcely support his family with all his own labor and theirs to boot. He would like to live more at his ease and to furnish his family with better means of information — but as to any information upon farming — Why ! he knows enough already and he doubts the propriety of admitting any new ideas lest his old ones should be driven from his head.

Municipal Court.

Monday, June, 28th, 1841. The first business before the Court was an information filed by Parker, County Attorney, against certain large quantities of lottery tickets and lottery implements, taken from the office of Elisha W. Dana, for having which in his possession he has been tried and punished by a fine of $200. Upon this information the judge ordered that the tickets and wheel should be delivered to the Sheriff to be burnt and otherwise destroyed. The trunks and books will be restored to Dana.

The clerk then called on Wm. Seele, who asked a few moments delay before the indictments should be read, to enable his counsel to come into court ; his request was granted, and in a short time G. W Phillips, counsel for the prisoner, made his appearance. The indictments were then read. The bills all contain two counts ; those of the first indictment being respectively for breaking and entering, with intent to commit the crime of larceny, the store of Davis , Palmer & Co., on the night of the 23d of March last ; and for actually then and there committing said crime ; of the second for similar offences in the office of Gilbert & Sons, on the night of March 17th ; of the third, for larceny in the dwelling house of Stephen S. Andrews, and for burglary in the second degree in breaking and entering therein.

To the first two indictments, the prisoner in a low tone, pleaded guilty ; but to the third he pleaded NOT guilty in a louder and firmer voice. When asked if he was ready for trial on this indictment, Phillips stated to the Court that Seele had pleaded not guilty on information received by him this morning, and that he wished to be indulged until Thursday morning for the purpose of preparation.

Parker stated that it was very doubtful whether he should proceed to trial on this charge. By his two former pleas, the prisoner had put it in the power of the Court to sentence him to the State prison for FORTY YEARS, and he hardly thought worth while to go to the expense of trying him on another indictment, by a conviction of which he would not be much more in the hands of the Court. He would decide on this point however, by Thursday, till which time he had no objection that the case should be postponed.

Seele was then ordered to give bail in the sum of $12,000, with sureties, and was remanded.

Joseph Farley, of Ipswich, was indicted for perjury committed in the Supreme Judicial Court, in April.

Parker, after opening the case, offered in evidence the record of judgment of that court, in the cause in which Farley was a witness—to which his counsel objected on the ground of variance from the present indictment, and urged their objections at length. Parker answered in the afternoon, and the court will probably decide on Tuesday.

Parker for the State—Fletcher and Bartlett for Prisoner.

LOSS OF A STEAMBOAT. The steamboat Oregon, left St. Louis on the 13th for N. Orleans. When about 50 miles below the former city, she struck a snag and sunk very rapidly in about eight feet water. A lot of cattle on board were cut loose and got on shore. She had a cargo of about 355 hhds. of tobacco, about 100 of which was on the main deck, and will be saved with little damage. She was a new boat, and accounted one of the best on the river. The fifths of her hull was insured at a valuation of $35,000. The insurance on the tobacco was also heavy. The boat will probably be raised.

FIRE AT SYRACUSE. On Tuesday, the 18th inst., a fire broke out in a barn rented by Mr. Lewis at Syracuse, and spread rapidly, until it had consumed an adjacent barn and three dwelling houses belonging to Capt Larned. His loss is about $6000 about half of which was covered by insurance. Mr. Lewis lost considerable hay and grain and five horses. The fire had its origin in the carelessness of a lad with a box of matches.

Late Texas papers state that Captain Lewis, with his company, fell in with five Indians, one white man and a squaw, near San Antonio, all of whom were killed but the squaw, who was retained as a prisoner. Capt. Chandler also killed five Indians on the Navosoto, and took 50 horses.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, June 23d, 1841. In the Senate, the bill for renewing the charters of the District Banks came up for a third reading, (it was erroneously stated on Saturday that this bill had passed,) and on motion of Mr. Morehead, it was recommended with instructions to the committee to strike from the bill the clause prohibiting the Banks from paying any notes other than those of specie paying banks.

The motion to recommit was vigorously opposed by the democratic Senators, and supported by the whigs, and was carried by a vote of 25 to 24. The debate upon this bill occupied so much of the day that the bill to create a National Bank was not reached until too late an hour for action.

In the House, Mr. Cave Johnson and Mr Pickens offered resolutions calling for a list of removals and appointments since the 4th of March last.

Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, offered a resolution for a change of the constitution, restricting the eligibility of the President to one term.

Mr. Pendleton offered a resolution in favor of the enactment of a general bankrupt law.

Mr. Roosevelt submitted a resolution for an inquiry, by the committee on the currency, into the effect of a bankrupt law, including monied corporations, upon the currency, and the expediency of passing such a law.

Mr. Floyd, of New York, offered a resolution calling upon the President to inform the House whether any officer of the army has been sent to the Northern frontier, at any time, on business relative to the McLeod affair, and, if so, what were his instructions.

All these resolutions lie over for consideration.

A motion to print a tariff memorial from citizens of New Jersey was offered by Mr. Randolph, and occasioned a brisk debate.

Mr. John Q. Adams was in favor of action on the tariff at this session, and called upon the Northern members of all parties to insist upon immediate action for the benefit of their own manufacturing interests.

Mr Irwin, of Pittsburg, was also in favor of early action on the subject, but not at this time, nor at the present session.

Mr. Rhett and others deprecated any departure from the compromise act, but wished the question to be met at once.

Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, was for going on with the business of this special session, and acting on some of the measures on account of which it was called. He intimated his fear that there was a settled determination to obstruct and embarrass the business of the session, by bringing up extraneous and exciting questions. He wished some test question could be put, by which it could be ascertained whether there was a majority in that House in favor of the administration *and its measures or not.*

The debate was broken off by a motion to adjourn at a very early hour. The object of the adjournment was to enable the committee on ways and means to prepare some business to bring before the House to-morrow.

THURSDAY, June 24th.—In the Senate, the resolution offered some days since by Mr. Buchanan, calling for information from the President for a list of removals from offices, and the causes of which, &c., was taken up. Mr. Buchanan addressed the Senate at some length in support of the resolution, opposing the course pursued by the present administration in regard to removals, and contrasting it with the liberal course of the late administration. The arrival of the morning hour cut off further action, and the resolution was laid over.

Mr. Clay's Bank Bill was then taken up, and Mr. C. spoke an hour in defence of it, in explanation of its provisions, and in comment on its advantages.

Mr. Calhoun rose, not to go into argument of the general question, but to ask, as a matter of courtesy, the postponement of the discussion till to-morrow. He wanted time to examine the bill and report, and to consider the arguments and facts just now adduced by the Senator.—He had only seen the bill yesterday, and had not deliberately read it.

Mr. Clay opposed the postponement, but it was carried, and Mr. Calhoun of course has the floor. The Senate then took up the bill for the relief of Mrs. Harrison, and the debate upon it was continued till a late hour, when the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

In the House, a bill from the Committee of Ways and Means, authorizing a loan of twelve millions of dollars for the relief of the Treasury, redeemable any time after the 1st of January, A. D. 1850, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

A resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to report to the next Congress the progress which has been made in the Coast survey, was, after debate, adopted.

A bill from the Committee on the Public Lands, "to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and granting pre-emption rights, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

A resolution was adopted, directing the Committee on the library of Congress to take measures to procure two or more copies of all reports or documents on commercial, judicial and other subjects of interest that may be published by the British Parliament or other governments.

A resolution offered by Mr. Roosevelt was, after debate, adopted. It directs the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the constitutionality and expediency of the passage of a Uniform Bankrupt law, applicable to monied corporations, and whether it would not be efficient in restoring and regulating the currency, and preventing the suspension of specie payments by the banks, and keeping them within proper limits.

Mr. J. G. Floyd's resolution, asking information of the President whether any officer of the United States army had visited New York since the 4th of March last, for any purpose connected with the imprisonment or trial of McLeod, then came up. Mr. Ingersoll moved to amend by adding civil officers, which was accepted.

Mr. Floyd briefly advocated his resolution, and was followed by Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. Alford, and Mr. Cushing. The latter gentleman had not concluded when, at three o'clock, the House adjourned.

The Floirda War Renewed.

A letter dated Pilatka, June 18, addressed to the editor of the Savannah Georgian, makes the following important announcement :

The war has opened on both sides anew, and the new commander in Florida is making every preparation to give the Indians a hard beat. His activity and enterprise will accomplish all that man can do towards ending this important war. But recently a party of ten Indians attacked a train of wagons while proceeding from Charles Ferry to Fort Macomb.—On the first fire the cowardly teamsters broke and run. The soldiers, although sick and few in number, returned to the charge and beat the Indians off. There was one soldier killed. The Indians did no further damage than take a wagon, besides killing the soldier."

"Since the receipt of the above we learn from a passenger the following additional facts :

"On the 9th inst., 8 miles above Fort Macomb, on the Sawance, a party of some ten or 15 Indians attacked a wagon train and an escort consisting of only 8 men, 3 of whom were lying in the wagons. A sharp fight ensued which lasted about three quarters of an hour. The Indians finally succeeded in driving the men off, when they commenced plundering the wagons and taking away some private property. One soldier was killed on the first fire. An express was immediately sent off to Lieut. Smith, who, with an escort of about 30 men, promptly went in pursuit, but returned without success in overtaking those blood-hounds. The band which attacked the train was supposed to be Tigertail's. Dr. Tufts, was in advance of the train, about three hundred yards, when attacked, and was fired on, but not injured. All the posts in Middle Florida continue very sickly.—Fort Macomb and Pleasants have been abandoned.

China—Ireland.

China, an empire which comprehends about one twelfth part of the habitable portion of the globe, containing a greater population than all Europe, is a phenomenon in the science of government not *unworthy of the western world.* The surface of China, by the most correct maps, may be taken at 1,080,000 square miles, or 1,075,200,000 acres. A recent census makes the population amount to the enormous number of 360,000,000, which is nearly 30,000,000 more than was given by Lord Macartney; but take it at 300,000,000, and we have about 180 persons to a square mile, and 3 1-2 acres to each person. If Ireland has 31,350 square miles, or 20,000,000 acres, these would give her about three acres to each individual, and 224 persons on every square mile. But the two countries and nations in all other respects are quite different.—The distribution of the land in China is equal and fair; there are no overgrown landlords or starving tenants. In China, moreover, there are no fanatics to incite assassinations—no riotous assemblies—no midnight murders. Compared with Ireland, it is a terrestrial Paradise.

Discovery of Platina.

The Port Philip, (New South Wales) Herald states that Mr. Neville, of the Customs, has discovered a metal, supposed to be platina, in the fissure of a rock about 18 miles distance from Melbourne. It is heavier than iron, being 11 times more weighty than water.. Several chemists have attempted to analyse it, but without effect. Mr. Neville says that he could load several ships with it in such quantities had he seen it. It is somewhat singular that Mr. Neville discovered the same metal, but not of so pure a quality, on the Sydney side of the country, some months ago, and as the chemists could not analyse it there, he sent it home to England, but has not yet heard of the result of his speculation.

Villainous.

It is with the greatest indignation that we have heard the accounts of the late villainy at Harvard College. A large but unhabited building close to the Library, and used for the storage of merchandize, was on Wednesday of last week set on fire. A train of powder was laid, communicating with the library, and had it not been for the vigilant exertions of a Tutor and a Professor, the valuable library, containing upwards of 450,000 volumes, exclusive of duplicates, would have been totally destroyed.

A great excitement prevails among the students to discover the authors of this atrocious deed, and we hear that the spirited officers of the University are determined to sift the matter to the bottom, and bring it before the Grand Jury, although we are grieved to find that the penalty is but five years in the State Prison.

ACCIDENT. Mr James Robinson, a steward of the Flight, a Boston and Yarmouth packet, was drowned in a pond, in the marshes of Yarmouth on Monday last.

THE FORSAKEN GIRL.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

"They parted — as all lovers part —
She with her wrong and broken heart ;
But he, rejoicing he is free,
Bounds like the captive from his chain,
And wilfully believing she
Hath found her liberty again."

L. E. LANDON.

If there is any act which deserves deep and bitter condemnation, it is that of trifling with the inestimable gift of woman's affection. The female heart may be compared to a delicate harp—over which the breathings of early affection wander, until each tender chord is awakened to tones of ineffable sweetness. It is the music of the soul which is thus called forth—a music sweeter than the fall of fountains or the song of Houri in the Moslem's Paradise. But woe for the delicate fashioning of that harp if a change pass over the love which first called forth its hidden harmonies. Let neglect and cold unkindness sweep over its delicate strings, and they will break one after another—slowly perhaps—but surely. Unvisited and unrequited by the light of love, the soul-like melody will be hushed in the stricken bosom—like the mysterious harmony of the Egyptian statue, before the coming of the sunrise.

I have been wandering among the graves—the lonely and solemn graves.—I love at times to do so. I feel a melancholy not unallied to pleasure in communing with the resting place of those who have gone before me—to go forth alone among the thronged tombstones, rising from every grassy undulation like the ghostly sentinels of the departed.—And when I kneel above the narrow mansion of one whom I have known and loved in life, I feel a strange assurance that the spirit of the sleeper is near me a viewless and ministering angel. It is a beautiful philosophy, which has found its way unsought for and mysteriously into the silence of my heart — and if it be only a dream—the unreal imagery of fancy—I pray God, that I may never awaken from the beautiful delusion.

I have been this evening by the grave of Emily. It has a plain white tombstone half hidden by flowers, and you may read its mournful epitaph in the clear moonlight, which falls upon it like the smile of an Angel, through an opening in the drooping branches. Emily was a beautiful girl—the fairest of our village maidens. I think I see her now, as she looked when the loved one—the idol of her affections, was near her with his smile of conscious and exulting love. She had then seen but eighteen summers, and her whole being seemed woven of the dream of her first passion. The object of her love was a proud and wayward being—whose haughty spirit never relaxed from its habitual sternness, save when he found himself in the presence of the young and beautiful creature, who had trusted her all on the "venture of her vow," and who loved him with the *confiding earnestness of a pure and devoted heart.* Nature had deprived him of the advantages of outward grace and beauty; and it was the abiding consciousness of this, which gave to his intercourse with society a character of pride and sternness. He felt himself in some degree removed from his fellow men by the partial fashioning of Nature; and he scorned to seek a nearer affinity. His mind was of an exalted bearing, and prodigal of beauty. The flowers of poetry wore in his imagination a perpetual blossoming; and it was to his intellectual beauty that Emily knelt down—bearing to the altar of her Idol the fair flowers of her affection—even as the dark eyed daughters of the ancient Gheber spread out their offerings from the gardens of the East upon the altar of the Sun.

There is a surpassing strength in a love like that of Emily's—It has nothing gross, nor low, nor earthly in its yearnings—it has its source in the deeper fountains of the human heart—and is such as the redeemed and sanctified from Earth might feel for one another in the fair land of spirits—Alas—that such be unrequitted—or turned back in coldness and darkness upon the crushed heart of its giver !

They parted—Emily and her lover—but not before they had vowed eternal constancy to each other. The one returned to the quiet of her home—to dream over again the scenes of her early passion—to count with untiring eagerness the hours of separation—and to weep over the long interval of "hope deferred."—The other went with a strong heart to mingle with the world—girded with pride and impelled forward by ambition. He found the world cold, and callous, and selfish, and his own spirit sensibly took the hue of those around him. He shut his eyes upon the past—it was too pure and mildly beautiful for the sterner gaze of his manhood. He forgot the passion of boyhood—all beautiful and holy as it was—he turned not back to the young and lovely and devoted girl, who had poured out to him in the confiding earnestness of woman's confidence the wealth of her affections. He came not back to fulfil the vow which he had plighted.

Slowly and painfully the knowledge of her lover's infidelity came over the sensitive heart of Emily. She sought for a time to shut out the horrible suspicion from her mind—she half doubted *the* evidence of her own senses—she could not believe that *he* was a traitor—for her memory had treasured every token of his affection—every impassioned word and every endearing smile of his tenderness. But the truth came at last—the doubtful spectre which had long haunted her; and from which she had turned away, as if it were sin to look upon it, now stood before her a dreadful and unescapable vision of reality. There was one burst of passionate tears—the overflow of that fountain of affliction which quenches the last ray of hope in the desolate bosom—and she was calm—for the struggle was over, and she gazed steadily and with the awful confidence of one whose hopes are not of earth, upon the dark Valley of Death whose shadows was already around her.

It was a beautiful evening of Summer that I saw her for the last time. The sun was just sitting behind a long line of blue and undulating hills, touching their tall summits with a radiance like the halo which circles the dazzling brow of an Angel—and all Nature had put on its rich garniture of greenness and blossom. As I approached the quiet and secluded dwelling of the once happy Emily—I found the door of the little parlor thrown open; and a female voice of a sweetness which could hardly be said to belong to Earth, stole out upon the soft Summer air. It was like the breathing of the Eolian lute to the gentlest visit of the Zephyr. Involuntarily—I shall never forget—and these words—I shall never forget them—came upon my ear like the low and melancholy music which we sometimes hear in dreams—

"Oh — no — I do not fear to die
For hope and faith are bold.
And life is but a weariness
And Earth is strangely cold—
In view of Death's pale solitude
My spirit hath not mourned —
'Tis kinder than forgotten love,
Of friendship unreturned !

And I could pass the shadowed land
In rapture all the while —
If one who now is far away,
Were near me with his smile.
It seems a dreary thing to die
Forgotten and alone —
Unheeded by our dearest love —
The smiles and tears of one !

Oh ! plant my grave with pleasant flowers;
The fairest of the fair —
The very flowers he loved to twine
At twilight in my hair.
Perchance he yet may visit there
And shed above my bier
The holiest dew of funeral flowers
Affection's kindly tear !"

It was the voice of Emily * * She was leaning on the sofa as I entered the apartment—her thin white hand resting on her Bible. She rose and welcomed me with a melancholy smile. It played over her features, for a moment, flushed her cheek with a slight and sudden glow—and then passed away, leaving in its stead the wanness and mournful beauty of the dying. It has been said that Death is always terrible to look upon. But to the stricken Emily the presence of the Destroyer was like the ministration of an Angel of light and holiness. She was passing off to the land of spirits like the melting of a sunset cloud into the blue of Heaven—stealing from existence like the strain of ocean music when it dies away slowly and sweetly upon the moonlight waters.

A few days after, I stood by the grave of Emily. The villagers had gathered together one and all, to pay the last tribute of respect and affection to the lovely sleeper. They mourned her loss with a deep and sincere lamentation—they marvelled that one so young and beloved should yield herself up to melancholy and perish in the spring time of her existence. But they knew not the hidden sorrow which had rankled in her bosom—the slow and secret withering of her heart—She had bore the calamity in silence—with the uncomplaining quietude of one, who felt there are woes which may not ask for sympathy—afflictions, which like the canker, concealed in the heart of some fair blossoms, are discovered, only by the untimely decay of their victim.

HORRIBLE.—The Rochester Evening Post states that John Rowley, a laboring man advanced in years, was recently found nearly dead in his room, with his wife and children sick also—from the effects of poison ! It seems that Rowley had been on a drunken frolic for about 10 days—and to wind up bought some arsenic at a drug store, where he was well known, ostensibly to kill rats. He put it in the water pail unperceived, and not only himself, but his wife and two children, one of eight and the other three years of age, were poisoned by it. The whole have recovered.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The grocery establishment of Messrs Mulford & Alter Market street, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire early on Thursday morning. A fireman named George Eisenbrey, was killed by the falling of a wall, and another named Thomas was seriously injured. Several other persons were more or less hurt. The fire was the work of incendiaries.

Dr. Collyer, the animal magnetizer, will commence a new series of lectures and experiments at the Temple this evening. The most sturdy skeptics of the Medical Faculty have been sadly puzzled with some of the results produced by the Doctor.

DROWNED.—We learn from Hill's New Hampshire Patriot that two boys, two children of Mr. Bowers of Peterborough, N. H., were drowned in that town on Tuesday last, while bathing in company with two larger boys.

A BOLD ACT.—A man was furiously beset by a mad dog in Philadelphia on Thursday last ; after "fending off" for awhile, he seized the animal by the ears and dashed his brains out on the curbstone.

AFFRAY.—At Versailles, Ky., a few days since, a Mr. Redman was shot by a Mr. Ready. Redman's recovery is considered doubtful.

SPECIE.—Three vessels arrived at New York, on Saturday, bringing $181,397 in specie, from Tampico, Belize, and Vera Cruz.